

HISTORY
OF
WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY

Gc
974.902
W86c
1129719

M. L

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

mg
6-

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02255 4130

History of Woodbury, New Jersey

From 1681

To 1936

1681-1870 — By Benjamin F. Carter
(With Additions by Frank H. Stewart)

1871-1936 — By James D. Carpenter

Copyright 1937 By James D. Carpenter, Woodbury, N. J.

1129719

Table of Contents

Part I —Historical Address Covering the First 250 Years,
by Judge Benjamin F. Carter.

Part II —Correspondence on the Historical Address by
Judge Carter.

Part III—From 1871 to 1936 by James D. Carpenter.

Part IV—Biographical Sketches.

FOREWORD

The following History of Woodbury falls into four main divisions (1) the first 250 years, written by Judge Benjamin F. Carter in 1872; (2) additions by Frank H. Stewart, president of the Gloucester County Historical Society; (3) from 1871 to 1936 by James D. Carpenter, for over forty years owner of the Gloucester County Democrat, from the files of whose newspaper much of the material was gleaned; (4) Biographical.

The writer of the third section encountered his greatest difficulties in dealing with the last 25 years. As history it is still "green." It needs the seasoning of years for presentation from the proper perspective and for giving it its true value. The writing of this section has been taken up from time to time over a period of four years. As indisputable proof of the unseasoned material with which he was working, the writer finds many statements that were true in 1932 no longer true in 1936. Like the shifting of light on the water so changes the life of a community from day to day. That which is a high light one year has passed into shadow before the next one has arrived. To catch that which marks growth and that which reveals the individual character of a community is the effort of the writer. It is too soon to tell whether he has succeeded.

James D. Carpenter, July 1, 1937.

Part I

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

“WOODBURY AND VICINITY”

By BENJAMIN F. CARTER

At the request of The Young People's Christian Association, in M. E. Church, Woodbury, N. J., February 27th, 1872. Published by the Association.

In complying with the request of this Association, to prepare a historical notice of “Woodbury and its vicinity,” it has been necessary to consult our oldest records and most venerable citizens, also to a considerable extent, some of the histories of our state. We have not only had in view an entertainment for the hour, but sought to make a record that may be for future reference of the various Institutions that have grown up with the town, and from which is to be drawn the character of its early, as well as its present history. This has caused not a little detail which we fear may prove wearisome, but we trust will be relieved by your own kindly interest.

Woodbury, till within the last year having been part of the old township of Deptford, and for a long time the County town of the original County of Gloucester, as it is now of the present, there is an outline surrounding it, that may be interesting, and which we will to some extent dwell upon. Deptford township was first called Bethlehem, but soon after Deptford, from a town in England where Peter the Great of Russia served apprenticeship to shipbuilding. The name of Gloucester came from a town on the bank of the Severn in the west of England, from a Celtic word, which signifies—Handsome City. It was first given to Glou-

History Of Woodbury

chester City, the original plan of which was for a large well laid out town.

It will be remembered that North America was discovered about the year 1500, but that it was a century afterwards before there was a permanent settlement, which was first made in Virginia, at Jamestown, about the year 1600. In the year 1622, 250 years ago, or about that time, the first attempt at a settlement on the eastern shore of the Delaware was made, and if not within the limits of what was our original township of Deptford, as many think, it was on its north-easterly border. This was 121 years after the discovery of North America, and 22 years after its first permanent settlement. This year (1622) the "Dutch West India Company" sent a ship, containing a number of persons, provided with the means of subsistence, and articles of trade. It was commanded by Cornelius Jacobse Mey. He entered the Delaware Bay, and gave his name to its northern cape. His name was spelt Mey; not, May, as the cape is now. He explored the bay and river, then landed, and built a fort of logs on Timber Creek, on as we have said, the N. E. boundary of Deptford Township, and called it Fort Nassau. This fort may have been so named for the same, or similar reasons, that occasioned the naming of the first collegiate building at Princeton, Nassau Hall," which was to honor the Memory of King William the Third, who was claimed to be the deliverer of the British nation from slavery, and who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau, "or, in honor of a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine in Germany." Dr. B. P. Howell, our townsmen, informs me that some years ago, in company with other gentlemen, he is quite confident they discovered the stone foundation of this fort at the mouth of Timber Creek. These colonists did not remain, but soon abandoned the fort. Again, in 1630, a colony of 34 persons was brought over by Capt. De Fries. "He returned for a short time to Holland, and left the colony under the charge of an inexperienced individual, and in 1632 they were all exterminated by the Indians." The captain returned in December of the same year, found no signs of the colony, save their skulls and bones, strewed over the face of the ground.

At the first settlement of this part of the country by the Europeans, the Swedes and Dutch, there was a tribe of Indians occupying the soil, by the name of Mantas, from which Mantua Creek, just below us, takes its name; a por-

Historical Address

tion of these aborigines were also located about Burlington. But the principal tribe in all this part of the state, was called the Delawares. They occupied besides no small portion of Pennsylvania. It was with them that William Penn had most to do; and he was much admired by them for his peaceful intercourse. He did much to secure their interests and to protect them from wrongs. His treaty with them, you will all remember. It has been said to be "the only treaty between the Indians and the Christians, that was not ratified by an oath, and that never was broken." Among the traditions of the Delawares appears the name of an old chief, called Tammany. They venerated him for his wisdom and virtue, and so raised his character among the colonists that he was in a manner canonized by them. The day of his birth, the first of May, for a long time was regarded by our nation as a holiday. An old paper says, "England has her St. George, Scotland her St. Andrew, Ireland her St. Patrick, France her St. Crispin, Spain held St. Jago." In this country we have St. Tammany. William Penn says of Tammany: "He died on Pea shore, on the Delaware, a mile or so above Cooper's Point." The name by which these Indians have been designated, was bestowed upon them by the English, from Lord De la War. In their own tongue they were called Lenni Lenape, which means "Original People." Of their language it is said, "it was sweet, lofty and sententious, one word serving for three in English." It was from Lord De la War that the bay, and the river also, took their names. As the settlements of the Europeans continued to increase, the Indians gradually removed from the river which bears the name, to the wilderness of the west. A large portion settled in Ohio, and some in other states. Had we the time, we would dwell upon the character, manners and customs of this people. Of their religion, an author says, "They believed in the existence of a Supreme Deity, embodying a principle of universal benevolence: and that to him their gratitude was due, for all natural benefits." on the other hand they stood in fear of a spirit of evil, whose influence upon human affairs they considered as being more direct and familiar." "A general idea that the good would be rewarded, and the bad punished," was entertained.

Far away to the warm South-west, a pleasant land was fabled, in which the hunter, after death, should pursue his favorite employment, in the midst of abundance, a

History Of Woodbury

stranger forever to want or fear. Ease, comfort and a sufficiency for the natural wants seemed to these simple children of nature altogether enough to render an eternity delightful. At public worship, they sat in several circles, one within another; the exercises consisted in singing, jumping, shouting and dancing. When this part of the country was first settled by the Europeans, they recognized the right of the Indians to ownership in land, and purchased from them. In the year 1677, nine commissioners from London brought over a number of other persons. They came in a ship called the Kent, Gregory Marlow, Captain. Landing 230 passengers in the vicinity of Raccoon Creek, near Swedesboro, on our county, they found a few Swedes. Too numerous to be provided for in houses, some of them were obliged to lay their beds and furniture in cow stalls, and apartments of that character. Most of these passengers were "Quakers," or as we now generally call them "Friends." It is stated before they left their native land, King Charles the Second came in a barge alongside their ship, who seeing a great many passengers and being informed whither they were bound, asked if they were all Quakers, and gave them his blessing. They applied to the Swedes, on Raccoon Creek, for interpreters between them and the Indians, and Israel Helms, Lacy Cock, and Peter Rambo, were recommended to them for that purpose. By their help they purchased from the Indians the land from Oldmans Creek to Timber Creek, which of course includes this locality. For this land, we are informed, they gave, what may strike us as a very curious price, as follows: 30 match coats, 20 guns, 30 kettles and one great one, 30 pair hose, 20 fathom of duffels, 30 petticoats, 30 narrow hoes, 30 bars of lead, 15 small barrels of powder, 70 knives, 30 Indian axes, 70 combs, 60 pair of tobacco tongs, 60 scissors, 60 tinsnaw looking-glasses, 120 awl blades, 120 fish hooks, 2 grasps of red paint, 120 needles, 60 tobacco boxes, 120 pipes, 200 bells, 100 jewsharps, 6 anchors of rum. These settlers arrived late in the fall. During the winter they lived in wigwams, built after the manner of the Indians. The Indians had not then been much corrupted by strong liquors, and were generally friendly. They supplied these settlers with Indian corn and venison. We have no doubt but that these 230 passengers of the "Kent" had much to do with the settlement of this locality, and all this part of the

Historical Address

state bordering on the Delaware. Their names are not given.

The Indians when disposing of the land, reserved the right of fishing and hunting, and in 1832 the New Jersey tribe, reduced to about 40 souls, living on the border of Lake Michigan, applied to our legislature, by an aged Indian named Bartholomew S. Calvin, (among his own people, the Delawares, he was known as Wilted Grass) for a grant of \$2000, as compensation to relinquish the right to fish and hunt. The subject was referred to a committee, before whom the Hon. Samuel L. Southard voluntarily advocated the claim, at the close of which he remarked, "That it was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey, that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians, by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast of." The legislature granted the claim in kindness, and through compassion for the wanderers. The aged Indian, Calvin, in a letter of thanks to them, says: "When I return to my people, and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the Universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey." It is stated that Calvin was educated at Princeton College, by the Scotch Missionary Society, and there remained till the commencement of the war between the colonies and the mother country, when he shouldered his musket and marched against the common enemy. It is an impressive thought, that these Indians, who once owned this soil, and nearly all our state, have all passed away and left but very few descendents to follow them. History speaks most kindly of them.

"A noble race: but they are gone,

With their old forests, wide and deep,

And we, have built our homes, upon

Fields, where their generations sleep."

Woodbury was settled as early as 1681, about the time of the settlement of Philadelphia (191 years ago,) by a brother of Richard Wood, a native of Bury in Lancashire, England. Our townsman, John C. Smallwood, Esq., informed me, that in looking over the various surveys, (and none are so familiar with them as he,) he can not find the time when "Woodbury Creek" was not so called. (The Indian name was Piscoyackasingz-kil). As far back as 1681

History Of Woodbury

he finds it. Such being the case, Woodbury must have been then settled, and it is likely some time before. This is three years earlier than the New Jersey Historical Collection fixes the date. Richard Wood came over with the first settlers of Philadelphia; leaving his family in that city, he ascended Woodbury Creek in a canoe, and with the aid of the Indians erected a rude dwelling on land on the creek, now owned by Josiah Budd, Jr., about one mile from the river, near the Wood's Grave-yard. In this grave-yard we find a rude tombstone marked R. W. without date. It may mark the grave of Richard Wood. The building of his house and removing his family only occupied one week. His brother, whose Christian name is not given, but which we have reason to think was Henry or Jonathan, shortly after arrived, and settling higher up the creek, where our city now is, named the locality after his surname, Wood and Bury, the place of his nativity in England, making it "Woodbury."* Mr. Smallwood also informs us, that from a copy of records, he learns the "Woods" came from a place in England called "Bury." The N. J. Historical Collection has it "Perry," which is doubtless an error. The little colony soon ran short of provisions, and the male colonists went for relief in canoes, to Burlington. A storm prevented their return so soon as expected; the provisions left for the women were exhausted, and they looked for nothing but starvation in a strange land, with none of their kindred near them. They were at the bend of the creek, nearby the "Woods' Grave-yard," as tradition has it, watching the tide, and listening to hear the returning canoes, when an Indian woman, on the opposite bank of the creek, saw their trouble and paused. By signs they made known their wants to her. She disappeared an hour or two, in the woods, and then returned loaded with venison and corn bread. These she placed on a long piece of bark, set it afloat, and gave it a push across the creek to them. They received it with very grateful hearts. It is stated that this food saved their lives, for their husbands did not return for quite a length of time.

Nearly all the early settlers of this locality, excepting the Swedes and Dutch, who were first, as we have already suggested, and of nearly all West Jersey, were members of the society of Friends from England, and some from Ireland. The Governor of West Jersey at that time was a

*In 1688, 432 acres of land, on Woodbury Creek, were surveyed to Jonathan Wood.

Historical Address

Friend. His name Thomas Oliver; he had been governor twice before for short terms. It is said of him that he behaved "with great circumspection and prudence." He was a preacher in England, and had been imprisoned for his religion. Among the members of Assembly from this part of the state at that time, (1677) we find the names of Thomas Thackara, William Cooper, and Mark Reeves. Among other names familiar, we find of that date, Ladd, Collins, Hugg, Robinson, Matlock, Newbold, Whitall, Kaighn, Howell. The early legislation in West Jersey was controlled to a great extent by "Friends," and the original proprietary government was devised to a considerable extent by William Penn. The legislation was very liberal, in both civil and religious matters. All power was declared by the legislature to be put by them in the people. Each member of Assembly was allowed one shilling per day, during the time of sitting, that thereby it was said, "he might be known as a servant of the people. And this one shilling per day was to be paid by the division that had elected him."

Many of the early settlers were doubtless of large estates in England as they brought considerable means with them, and some brought their servants and bought large tracts of land. They appear to have had two objects in view, tempting them to sever the ties of native land, and to venture upon the then very dangerous sea voyage, and to endure the privations of a new unsettled country. One object was gain. The description they had received of the country was full of encouragement. One writer from Burlington, to his friends in England in 1680 says: "It is a country that produces all things for the support and sustenance of man, in a plentiful manner. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with weight, and most delicious to the taste and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree from a Pippin kernal yield a barrel of curious cider. It is reported the water is not so good as in England. I do not remember that ever I tasted better water in any part of England than the springs of this place do yield; of which is made very good beer and ale; and here is also wine and cider. And peaches in such plenty, that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it. They are very delicate fruit, and hang like onions that are tied on ropes. I have seen and know this summer forty bushels of bold wheat, of one bushel sown." He writes of the abundance of wild straw-

History Of Woodbury

berries, cranberries, plenty of venison, fowls, fish, beef, pork, birds. "The common grass of the country feed beef very fat. Indeed the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country." In answer to some who doubted about coming he says: "I should declare that there is some barren land, as I suppose there is in most places of the world; more wood than some would have upon their land. Neither will the country produce corn without labor. Nor cattle be got without something to buy them. Nor bread with idleness, else it would be a brave country indeed."

Another object of the early settlers in coming, was the fuller enjoyment of civil and religious liberty than they had at home. Some of them had there suffered for their religious views, and had come to enjoy the liberty "to sit every man under his vine, and under his fig tree, with none to make them afraid." In this part of the country, they were not disappointed in their object, but in some other parts of America it was not so, and those who had been exiles themselves for conscience sake, became persecutors, and the Puritan persecuted to blood the Quaker.

Great as was the event of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, had the reformers been united among themselves as to the manner, the mode and extent of the work, how much more successful would they have been; and the world might have been spared witnessing the fallacy of Protestant Christians, trying to eradicate error and establish the gospel of a peace-loving Saviour by persecution.

The oldest records in the clerk's office of our county commence in 1686. They show the courts in that year to have been held at Gloucester and Red Bank. The records state, "by the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of Gloucester County." At Gloucester, the following justices formed the bench: John Wood, Thomas Thackara, Francis Collins. It ordered that all persons bring to the next court the mark of the hogs and other cattle, to be approved and recorded. This was required because of the absence of fences. Among the jurymen, we find the names of William Cooper, John Ladd, John Hugg, Henry and Jonathan Wood, and William Matlock. Of these William Cooper and John Ladd arrived at Burlington, from England, about the year 1678. They were both members of the society of Friends. John Ladd was the owner, in our immediate vicinity of a very large tract of land. In 1688, five hundred acres were surveyed to him at what was then called Cork Cove, above

Historical Address

Red Bank. He appears to have been one of the most prominent and useful men of his time, having filled a number of the most important official positions. He was the ancestor, as was also the others I have named, of some of our most respectable families.

It appears that the jury, in addition to determining from the evidence the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, also made a recommendation to the court as to the punishment. The court considered the recommendation in deciding upon the punishment. This being the case, if the prisoner pleaded guilty, a jury was necessary to inquire into the extent of the crime.

The first indictment found by the Grand Jury, was against Andrew Wilks, for stealing overall goods, of Thomas Sins of Philadelphia. He pleaded guilty "in manner and form." The jury was then impaneled and attested upon his trial, and find deliverance to make between our Lord and King and the prisoner at the bar. The verdict was, "Andrew Wilks, the prisoner, guilty in manner and form, and that ye said prisoner ought to make pay to the prosecutor, the sum of sixteen pounds." The court sentenced as follows; "The Bench assents, that ye said Andrew Wilks, shall pay ye aforesaid sixteen pounds, by way of servitude, viz: If he will be bound by indenture to ye prosecutor, then to serve him ye term of four years, but if he condescendeth not thereto, then ye court awarded, that he should be a servant and to abide for the term of five years, and to be accommodated in the time of his servitude by his master, with meat, drink, cloaths, washing and lodging, according to ye custom of ye country, and fit for such a servant." The court granted the first Ferry, from this side of the Delaware river to Philadelphia, in 1687. It was from Gloucester and granted to William Royden. In 1690 two prisoners were convicted of burglary, and the court sentenced them to be burnt in the hand to the bone with the letter T, or be sold to the master of some vessel in Barbadoes, Jamacia, or other adjacent island, for the term of five years. They both chose to be transported. In 1693 Richard Whitaker was tried and convicted of selling rum to the Indians, contrary to law of province. Sentenced to pay fine of 3 pounds, with costs.

In 1686 the court met at Red Bank, probably at a tavern near the mouth and on the upper side of Woodbury creek, and we think this was the only term held there. The

History Of Woodbury

Justices on the bench were John Wood, Thomas Thackara, Francis Collins, and Andrew Robinson. At a special court held at Gloucester in 1699, Colonel Andrew Hamilton was present, and as we understand, took part in the proceedings. He became Governor of West Jersey that year for the second time having been in office from 1692 to 1697. He remained Governor till the surrender of the Government, (which had been granted by King Charles Second), to the crown in 1702: When the two Provinces of East and West Jersey, became united under the name of "New Jersey," and Lord Cornbury was commissioned Governor by Queen Anne. Present on the Bench at this court, was John Hugg, Jr., John Kaighn and James Whitall.

The first Court House and Jail for the county were built at Gloucester in 1694. It was made of logs 20 by 15 feet, the Court House being over the jail. The minutes of a court held June 1703 conclude thus, "Here ends the Proprietary Government of ye Province of West Jarsie in America." At the ending of each term of court afterwards, is the phrase "God save the Queen." At the conclusion of the court, after the "Declaration of Independence," is inserted "God save the people." In 1705 a whipping post, stocks and handcuffs were ordered as a punishment for criminals. In 1786 the Court House and Jail were burned, and the prisoners sent to Burlington Jail for safe keeping.

Deptford township, of which Woodbury was for so long a time a part, was created by the original division of Gloucester county, (which county was laid out in 1677, boundaries fixed 1709,) into five townships by act of Assembly, in 1694. It was incorporated in 1793. Its earliest extant record, is of a meeting held in the Court House, March 8th, 1809. It lasted two days. James B. Caldwell, father of ex-sheriff James W. Caldwell, was moderator the first day, and Charles Ogden, the second. Colonel Joshua L. Howell was appointed Judge of Election, and Edmund Brewer, Charles Ogden, and James Matlock, inspectors. Samuel L. Howell and Randall Sparks, clerks. It was ordered that \$500 be raised for the ensuing year for township purposes. At this meeting, they appointed a committee of 15, to be called the "Whirligig Society," to suppress all riots, and whirligig all gamblers, showmen and such characters as are commonly called fair plays, that may happen to intrude upon the peaceable, moral, and respectable in-

Historical Address

habitants of the town of Woodbury, as has been done heretofore, to their great detriment and degradation." The following were appointed: Oliver Davis, president, Simon Sparks, Samuel Ladd, Mark Brown, John Shivers, Joseph Hilman, David Daniels, Samuel Estlack, Abel Rulon, Samuel Wheaton, Job Brown, Robert Roe, William Simpson, Daniel Packer, Enoch R. Allen.

The oldest place of worship in our town is the "Friends' Meeting-House." The original building was, we have reason to think built about 1715 or 1716. In 1715 an acre of land, being part of the original purchase of 200 acres by Thomas Mathews, was deeded by John Swanson to John Ladd, Henry Wood and John Cooper, in trust to build a "Friends' Meeting-House." This John Cooper built the house, and lived in the property now occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell. He was a man of much influence in all this section of the state. We are of the opinion that this Henry Wood was the brother of Richard Wood, and first settled and named our town. We are informed, that during the Revolutionary war the Meeting-House was used as a commissary depot, by the army. In 1783 the addition was built to it. The timbers in the original part, are quite a curiosity at this time. The joists are 51 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 15 inches thick.

The first monthly meeting was in 1785. The Elders were David Cooper and James Whitall, Jr. Overseers, Isaac Ballinger and James Whitall, Jr. The records show continued efforts on the part of the Friends, to assist the colored people in their spiritual and temporal concerns, to educate their children; also their efforts with the Legislature, for the freedom of those held as slaves. The first meeting of Friends in this part of the state, was held in 1682, at Newton, in then Gloucester, now Camden County, at the dwelling-houses of Mark Newby and William Cooper. Afterwards, in the year 1690, a Meeting-House was built about two and a half miles South West of Haddonfield. The Friends residing here attended that meeting up to 1696, when a meeting was established in the house of John Wood in or near Woodbury.

The origin of the Presbyterian congregation in this place is uncertain. It was doubtless early in the 18th century. Their first church, which was of logs, was built A. D. 1721, 151 years ago, where their grave-yard now is, on land deeded by John Tatem, to Alexander Randall, and others, for the church. The earliest record of the congregation is in

History Of Woodbury

1732. The first stated pastor was Rev. Benjamin Chestnut, in 1751. Upon the authority of old Jonas Cattell, it is stated that in 1776 the church was used by the American Army as a commissary depot, and was some time unoccupied. The first elders were Elijah Clark, John Sparks, Charles Ogden.

Maria Ogden, the daughter of Charles Ogden, who was a much loved, highly esteemed and useful member of this church, left her home and friends, about the year 1827, to go as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. This was about six years after the first missionary visited these islands, and great ignorance and superstition existed among the natives. She has remained there ever since, now in her 81st year, still pursuing her mission of love. During this time she adopted a number of the children, and educated them in her own house, where she has a mission school.

In 1803, the old church was ordered to be sold. The first Trustees were elected in 1819, and were Charles Ogden, Thomas Hendry, James Jaggard, Ephraim Miller, Amos Campbell, William A. Tatem and James Dorman, who were incorporated. They were qualified before James Matlock, Esq., Justice of the Peace, to support the Constitution of U. S. to give allegiance to the state, to execute the trust. This was 53 years ago, and they have all passed away, except William A. Tatem, now a resident of Delaware. The present church was erected in 1833 and 1834. Dedicated in 1834. Rev. Charles Williamson was pastor. The trustees then, were Robert L. Armstrong, John Cade, William Scott, Ephraim Miller, William Roe, Dr. Joseph Fithian and Richard Wells. Dr. Fithian was elected in 1834.

Upon the records of this church, we find resolutions of respect to the memory of one, whom to name is to call for the deepest feeling of love from all who truly knew him. We refer to the Rev. Samuel D. Blythe. He was a most excellent man. We remember him as the kind and efficient teacher, and also, as the eloquent, instructive minister. His warm honest heart drew to him all the people, who flocked to hear him in matters of church or state, and to receive his solid advice, and catch as they fell from his lips, the brilliant gems of a well stored mind. His manner was full of graceful dignity. There was an eloquence on the very lifting up of his hands in prayer. His personal resemblance to that distinguished statesman, the Hon. Henry Clay, was most marked. He died early in his 37th year. His body rests

Historical Address

in the Presbyterian grave-yard of our town. The record states—"His labors were greatly blessed of God."

In 1766 a dam was built across Woodbury Creek, near the river, after much opposition from those who had at that time large interests in timber along the creek, and also, from those who were fearful it would affect the health of the people. In 1831 the dam was removed, and there was great rejoicing among the people to see the flowing of the tide, which had been stopped 60 years, believing it would remove the cause for so much chills and fever as then existed. In this belief they were not mistaken.

The first school-house built in this town was what is now called the Deptford School, on Delaware street. It was built in 1774, now 98 years old. It had originally but one story. In 1820 the second story was erected, James Cooper having bequeathed \$500 for that purpose. In 1863 it was remodelled, and made the most pleasant and healthful in this vicinity. The land was donated by Joseph Low. This school was established to be forever controlled, "by the society of Friends." It was to be opened to the reception of children of all religious persuasions, on condition of payment and submission to the rules. The object as set forth, was "educational, moral, and charitable." The original trustees were Joseph Low, David Cooper, John Brown, Job Whitall, Mark Miller, Aaron Hews, James Whitall, Jr. Jeremiah Paul first taught the school. "Precepts" were ordered read on visitation days, some of them being as follow—"God created you, love him with all your strength, never pronounce his sacred name vainly, or lightly. Fear nothing as much as to offend him."

"To your Elders and Superiors show reverence and respect. To equals and inferiors civility and kindness. To all a pleasure in obliging."

Among the "rules" is the following—"The teacher shall suffer no scholar in ye school that hath ye itch or any other infectious distemper."

In looking over the records of the Trustees of this school, we notice that the minutes are still kept in the original book, and that each leaf bears the royal impress of the crown and cross.

This school, at this time, is one of the best for securing a good substantial English education.

There was established in this vicinity in 1776, a "Fox Hunting Club," that was quite famous. Among its members were some of the most prominent citizens of the

History Of Woodbury

county and of Philadelphia. The chase lasted from one to six hours, and sometimes hot pursuit had been made for eight or ten hours, after an old straight-forward fleet running fox, extending over a vast extent of country. In 1798 one of hunters in the chase carried the pack of hounds in full cry to Salem, a distance of upwards of thirty miles. The farmers hailed the huntsman and hounds as friends, their stock suffered so much by these animals, and permitted them to traverse their fields and woods unmolested, after and before the time for tilling the land. One of the most noted members of this club was Jonas Cattell. He was over six feet in height, and of a very strong, vigorous constitution, the result of a life of temperance and wholesome exercise. He pursued the chase on foot, and when the riders and hounds were tired he did not appear to be fatigued. He once, when 50 years old, outran an Indian in a trial of speed, from Mount Holly to Holly to Woodbury, a distance of 22 miles. On another occasion, for a wager, he went on foot from Woodbury to Cape Island, a distance of about 80 miles in one day, delivered a letter, and returned next day with an answer.

Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, was President of the club. The Revolutionary war for a time put a stop to the chase, when Samuel Morris, as Captain, and twenty-two of its members, formed the "First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry." They nearly all faithfully served in the troop during the campaigns of '76 and '77. After the war, the club was revived. It had an existence in all of over a half century.

Of the members from Philadelphia, was the once efficient Mayor, Gen. Robert Wharton. Of those from Woodbury, Gloucester County, were Gen. F. Davenport, John Lawrence, Esq., Capt. James B. Cooper, Capt. Samuel Whitall, Col. Heston, Col. Joshua Howell, Samuel Harrison, Esq., and Jesse Smith, Esq., former Sheriff of the county.

During the Revolutionary war, Brig. Gen. Silas Newcomb was stationed in Woodbury for a time, in charge of 300 of the State militia, by order of Governor Livingston. He writes from here to the Governor, Aug. 1777, asking "whether, as the movements of the enemy are so precarious, the orders given me might not be more discretionary, as I am always on the spot, and the distance so great, that the service might suffer before proper orders could be procured from your Excellency." He asks for directions, as to the manner in which certain cases shall be tried. It appears

Historical Address

that three inhabitants of Cumberland county had been favoring the designs of the British. That they had been on board of the enemy's ships: had met and treated the enemy on shore. That they had laid a design to seize upon General Newcomb in the night and take him on board of the enemy's ships. He asks whether, if previous to trial, they are willing to go on board the Continental fleet, they may be permitted to do so. General Newcomb received a reply from Governor Livingston, from Haddonfield, speaking of the bravery of the militia and the terror they were to the enemy, and thought they would be of essential service in opposing the progress of the enemy towards Philadelphia, and orders those at Woodbury, under command of Captain Potter, to march to help reinforce the army under the command of his Excellency, General Washington. The Governor compliments General Newcomb, and thinks his presence will be necessary in the State, in case the enemy attempts to ravage our coasts.

During this same year, Oct. 22d, 1777, the battle at Red Bank, within our old township of Deptford, was fought, just after the British troops had taken Philadelphia. But few records of more patriotism and gallantry can be found in history, than was here shown. This ground should be sacred and spared the vandal's hand. Colonel Christopher Green, with only 400 men from Rhode Island, as the historian tells us, all in a ragged, destitute condition, full of patriotism, indifferent to personal sufferings, a greater portion of them negroes and mulattoes, conquered the Hessian army of 2500 troops, commanded by Count Donop; and lost only 32 Americans, some of these by the bursting of a cannon, while 300 of the Hessians were killed, and buried immediately after the battle. The Hessian army was so named, from the small State of Hesse; being a portion of the German troops the English secured to help them during the Revolution, when enlistments among themselves became unsuccessful. Many of the wounded Hessians were carried to the Whitall House, just below the battle ground, and others were brought to Woodbury and cared for in the old brick school house on Delaware street. Many died there and were buried in the northernly part of what we call the "Strangers' Burying Ground." Among the wounded of the battle field, was found Count Donop, and fifteen other officers. He was taken to the Whitall House to which we have referred, where he lived three days; when acquainted with the fact that he was about to die, he said: "It

History Of Woodbury

is finishing a noble career early, but I die the victim of my ambition, and of the avarice of my sovereign." He is referred to as a courageous soldier. Colonel Green was attacked in his quarters during the Revolutionary war, and murdered by a band of refugees. As a testimonial of his valor, Congress voted to and presented his family with a sword. He was the son of a Quaker preacher in Rhode Island. It is stated that during this battle, Mrs. Ann Whitall sat spinning in the entry of her dwelling near by, till a cannon ball from the Augusta or Merlin, English frigates, whistling through induced her to take her wheel into her cellar, where she continued to spin during the whole engagement, although the dwelling was struck several times by the shot from the British fleet, which was firing on the fort. A number of New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers erected a monument to commemorate the battle, Oct. 22d, 1829. The fort on Red Bank was called Fort Mercer.

During the winter of the same year, 1777, Lord Cornwallis was at Gloucester with 5000 men, collecting provision for the British army, and for a time in Woodbury with a body of troops. His headquarters was in the dwelling now owned and occupied by the family of the late Amos Campbell, Esq. The soldiers pried open the doors and cupboards with their bayonets, marks of which still remain.

The Court House in our town, was built in 1787, the lot having been offered in 1786 by John Bispham, and accepted on the part of the county, by Joseph Reeves, James Wilkins and John Wilkins, who were appointed a committee to take the deed. The managers to build the house were John Jessup, Samuel Hugg and James Brown. In 1792 stocks, pillory, and whipping post, were ordered to be built beside the Court House for the punishment of offenders of the law, but were abolished the same year. A few years later an attempt to re-establish the whipping post was not successful.

From Judge Elmer we learn, that prior to 1791 the Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, officers of the Court, were required, as in all the counties, to meet the Judge of the Supreme Court "going the circuit," at the county line to which he had been escorted by the officers of the adjoining county. They were generally on horseback. The sheriff

Note—A fact either omitted by Judge Carter or not known to him is that in January 1789, a "Mr. Blanchard, a citizen of France" ascended in a balloon in Philadelphia and drifted to Woodbury. He was issued a "certificate of courtesy" by George Washington.

Historical Address

and constables also escorted the Judge to and from the Court House to his place of lodging. The judge when sitting in court wore a robe of office, and commonly a wig. The Supreme Court of May, 1765, made a rule, to advance the dignity and decorum of the court, that no person practising as counsel at the bar, except those of the people called Quakers, shall for the future appear at any supreme or circuit court, unless he be habited in the bar gown and band, commonly worn by barristers at Westminster, and on the circuits in England. This rule was rescinded in 1791. The Orphans' Court was established in the county in 1784. The first Judges were John Cooper, Joseph Hugg and John Wilkins. Judge Wilkins left several sons, one of whom was a former sheriff of our county, Benjamin Wilkins, Esq., now of Philadelphia. Judge Wilkins died 1812, aged 72. He was buried in the Woods Grave-yard on the creek. On his tombstone is the following:

"Like you I lived, like me you die.
Life's utmost length is but a sigh."

Within this Court House during the last 85 years, not a small number of master minds have combated with each other. Here have practised some of the most able lawyers, such as the Hon. Richard Stockton, grandfather of the commodore, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Hon. Garret D. Wall, Hon. Charles Ewing, Hon. John Moore White, Hon. Peter A. Brown, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. David Paul Brown and others of their time, as well as our own day; eminent for learning and venerable in years, of our town and State, whose noted ability has made their names as familiar to us as household words. It may be safely said without any attempt at flattery, and as the opinion of those more competent to judge, that, generally speaking, the present younger practitioners of the Gloucester County Bar, (those who are in the habit of practising here) stand second to none in point of general legal ability, promptness, integrity and courtesy—ambitious to make still more honorable, a most honorable profession.

It was in this Court House, that the mothers and daughters of our town and vicinity, met and organized a "Ladies' Aid Society," and labored long and most faithfully, all through the war of rebellion, to furnish comfortable clothing for our brave soldiers. It was here that many of our gallant volunteers were received with warm greet-

History Of Woodbury

ings, when returning with their honors from the Union battlefields. The steeple on the Court House, was erected by the county, and the clock purchased by the citizens of Woodbury and vicinity, and placed in it, in the year 1851. The bell is the same that was placed in the former steeple in 1816.

"Woodbury Academy" was erected 1791. The money to build it was raised by lottery, which was quite a common way at that time to raise money for such purposes. The land on which it is built, was deeded the same year by Joseph Bloomfield, of Burlington, (who afterwards, from 1803 to 1812 was Governor of the state,) to Rev. Andrew Hunter, Dr. Thomas Hendry, John Sparks, Benjamin Whitall, Franklin Davenport, John Blackwood and Joshua Howell, in trust, for the sole purpose of building an academy upon. It had at first but one story, with the present belfry upon it. The Rev. Andrew Hunter, one of the trustees, and minister of the Presbyterian congregation at that time, was the first teacher. In 1820 the second story was put on, and used for academic purposes, and the lower story which had been used for some years by the Presbyterian congregation as a place of worship, as well as for a school, was conveyed to them, and was fitted up for church purposes, and dedicated on the 19th of March, of the same year, by Rev. Jonathan Freeman, George W. Janvier and Thomas J. Briggs. It continued to be used as their place of worship, till 1834. The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, and Commodore Benjamin Cooper, son of Capt. James Cooper, formerly of this town, were partially educated in this Academy: also Captain James Lawrence, who resided with his brother where John S. Jessup, Esq., now resides. He will ever be remembered as a most gallant officer. He was mortally wounded at sea, while in command of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, in an engagement with the British frigate Shannon. The Shannon was successful. The dying words of Capt. Lawrence to his officers and crew were, "Don't give up the ship." His body now lies beside Trinity Church, New York, where there is a monument to his memory. Stephen Decatur, the commodore, also was at school here, his home being with the West family, at what was then called the Buck Tavern, Westville. The old academy bell deserves a passing notice. It was placed in the belfry soon after the original building was erected. It bears upon its exterior, the impress of a Latin cross, at the base of which is the manufacturer's name, and the place

Historical Address

where manufactured in France, at Bordeaux. This is evidence of its traditional history. There can be no doubt that it was originally a convent bell, brought from San Domingo during the insurrection in 1789 to Philadelphia, from there to Woodbury, and placed in its present position. From its appearance it is an old, old, bell, and rang long in foreign lands before its familiar tones have fallen on our ears. It sounds as sweetly now as when it first to vespers called.

The "Woodbury Library Company" was instituted 1794, incorporated 1814. It was first known as the "Union Library of Woodbury." It has 1000 volumes of well selected and valuable books. The original membership embraced, as does the present, many of the leading citizens: Jacob Wood, was Librarian, Michael C. Fisher, Treasurer. Many of the names are still familiar; such as Saunders, Wood, Whitall, Wilkins, Ward, Cooper, Reeves, Mickle, Tatum, Roe, Stephen, Howell, Brown, Matlock, Hugg, Harker, Davenport, Caldwell, Rulon, Sparks, Jaggard, West, Webster. Since 1788 this Library has been in the Court House.

The Woodbury Fire Department was organized as early as 1799. The first engine was procured at the organization. In 1862, the year memorable with us, because of the numerous fires in our town, the large engine and hose carriage, and additional hose were purchased. In 1845 the present engine house was built, with cupola and a bell placed in it. Too much importance cannot be given to this department. Our property and our lives, the success of our town to an extent, depend upon it. Better spend too much than too little in its support. We all have a common interest in its being in good working order; and it is but right to acknowledge our indebtedness to our townsmen John M. Saunders, Benjamin W. Cloud, and their associates in this department, for their decided and successful efforts.

The "Methodist Episcopal Church," first organized in this town in 1803, by appointing the following trustees, David Dail, Abishai Chattin, William Wilkinson, Benjamin Whitecar, Michael Griglington, James Dilks, and Samuel Scott. They bought a dwelling-house on what is now called "Glovers' Lane," of Benjamin Cloud. They worshipped there till 1817. From that time to 1827 they held meetings in private houses. From 1827 to 1832 they occupied the Court House. In 1832 they built a church upon the present foundation. And in 1868 rebuilt the church, and made the

History Of Woodbury

neat and beautiful building which we now occupy; the Rev. Bishop Simpson preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building committee were the Rev. Joseph L. Roe, Pastor, Messrs. John I. Estell, Nathan S. Abbott and William Horn.

Among the earliest and most prominent Methodist preachers who have from time to time officiated here, were Rev. Joseph Rustling, Rev. Robert Garey, Rev. David W. Bartine, and Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. We are informed that the first M. E. Church built in the state was at Berkley in our county, in the year 1766—106 years ago, and that Rev. Bishop Asbury preached in it.

In the "United States Gazette," of Philadelphia, of 1812, (this was before a paper was published in Woodbury), there is a call of a Peace meeting, of the voters of the County of Gloucester without distinction of party, age of sect, who are opposed to war and bloodshed, to meet at the Court House in Woodbury, to make nominations for state and county officers. It sets forth, that, "on the voice of the people at our next election, hangs our future destinies." It remains with them to say, whether we shall have war with all its evils, destruction of human species, blood and carnage, vice and immorality, irreligion and profligacy, or whether we shall have peace and happiness, freedom and commerce, religion and morality. "Let the people of the County of Gloucester reduce to practice those principles by which they have so long professed themselves to be governed. Let others do as they may, as for us, we will hold up our voices against war."

It is interesting, in following the footprints of time, to notice the change of sentiments, wrought by its lapse. In the "Woodbury Constitution" of 1861 there is a call for a war meeting, at the Court House, of the voters of the county irrespective of party, signed by most all the prominent Republicans and Democrats of the county, "to take into consideration the mode of making nominations for members of Assembly," at which the following resolution, among others, was adopted: Resolved, that we citizens of Gloucester County, irrespective of party, in convention assembled, believing that all political views and party distinctions should be subordinate to the one great issue of "government or no government," do yield them for the sole purpose of sustaining the government in vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, until the entire restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws is established throughout the Union.

Historical Address

It is but proper to state, that the honor of suggesting this most patriotic movement, although not successful, because of the too strong love of party on the part of some, is due to our late and much respected citizen, John Starr, Esq.

The first newspaper published in Woodbury was in 1816, by John Crane. It existed but a few months, owing to an imprudent publication. The editor soon removed from the town. We are indebted to William R. Tatum for for a copy of this paper, dated Feb. 26th, 1817. It is called the "Gloucester Farmer." There is an article in it strongly urging the building of a market house in the village, which he says, consists of about 100 families. He states that 30 years before, (1787) the Legislature passed a law for building a market house in Woodbury. He thinks the price of produce is too high, and that a market house would create competition, and so reduce the prices. He asks—"Inhabitants of Woodbury, when shall we awake from our fatal paralysis, and become alive to our interests?"

The next paper published here, was in 1819, called "The Village Herald." It represented the Whig party, and was edited by Philip J. Gray, Esq., now of Camden, enjoying a ripe, useful, and honorable old age, to whom we are indebted, as well as to Augustus S. Barber, Esq., for information relating to the history of newspapers in our town. Mr. Gray published the "Herald" for ten years, then sold it to Joseph Sailor, who edited it in support of Democratic measures for a number of years, and then sold it to William Johnson, who continued it as a Democratic paper, and after a time moved it to Camden, where is passed into other hands.

In 1834 "The Constitution" was first published in our town, by Augustus S. Barber, Esq. It started and continued for some years, as an advocate of the Whig party, and since, of the Republican party. This was some years (during Mr. Sailor's time) before the "Herald" was removed to Camden, so at that time we had two papers published in Woodbury, representing the two leading parties. The "Constitution," in its 38th year, still lives in our midst, one of the most successful county papers in the state, and now, with its long experience, appears in all the freshness and vigor of youth. It was the first to introduce steam power press in the state below Trenton, which was in 1863. It is by all greeted for its well edited and selected moral teach-

History Of Woodbury

ing, and we wish for its faithful chroniclers a still long and prosperous career.

One of the most important organizations ever formed in Woodbury, important because of its object, which was and is to help supply the world with the Word of God, is the "Gloucester County Bible Society," (auxiliary to the "American Bible Society,") established April 29, 1816. Most of the more prominent citizens of that day, without regard to creed, gave it their support. Rev. Simon Wilmer, Rev. William Raferty, Joseph Clement, Franklin Davenport, Joseph V. Clark, Charles Ogden, Michael C. Fisher, Elias D. Woodruff, James B. Caldwell, John Tatum, Jr., James Matlock, Moreton Stille, Benjamin Cooper, John Clement, Samuel W. Harrison, Joseph Chatam, David Pidgeon, Samuel C. Stratten, John Gill, Nehemiah Blackman, Thomas Garwood, Elias Smith, Lewis M. Walker, John Sickler, Jacob Fisler, and Dr. Joseph Fithian. Rev. Simon Wilmer, then Rector of the Episcopal Church, Swedesboro, was the first president. The present incumbent, who has held the office for a long time, is the only original surviving member, now of 56 years standing. It is our venerable and respected Dr. John Fithian. May he long be spared to give it his efficient support, and to extend his cordial greetings to its members.

The first railroad from Woodbury was to Camden, built about 1837. Part of the time steam was used, and for the remainder horse power. Woodbury at that time having only about 800 inhabitants, and the surrounding country not being so thickly settled, the travel was not sufficient to support it. For some time it was chiefly controlled by Amos Campbell, Esq., who sacrificed much for it, and gave it faithful service.

The African M. E. Church called the Bethel was built in 1840. The first trustees were Doran Wilson, James James and one other.

During the trial in our town in April, 1843, of Singleton Mercer, for the murder of Hutchinson Heberton, charged by Mercer with seducing his sister, Sarah Mercer,—at which trial Mercer was acquitted—Henry B. Hirst, Esq., then a young lawyer from Philadelphia, was present reporting for the press. While here he wrote the following poetry.

Historical Address

WOODBURY—A SONNET

"A little vill embower'd round with trees,
Where Heaven's delicious ether seems more sweet
Than in the heated city; There the feet
Of summer trip more lightly, and the breeze
Sings softer songs, the birds more am'rous lays
Troll mid the leaves of heaven-kissing elms
Till beauty like a gush of music whelms
The languid soul that yearns to sing its praise
There may be brighter spots beneath the sun,
But none so calm in beauty, none so still
With heaven's own quiet; and I stand and fill
My soul's full cup till it doth overflow
With loveliness and light, and I bow down
To thee, as to shrine, serenest town!"

In March 3rd, 1847, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in this town. The same year they organized and built the neat, well kept house on Delaware street, in the third story of which they have their beautifully furnished hall, representing in all not less than \$6000. Besides this, we have four other orders of much more recent date. They are the Masons, instituted Feb. 20th 1868, Knights of Pythias, instituted April 22nd, 1868, American Mechanics, instituted Jan. 29th, 1869, Good Templars, instituted April 30, 1869. The object of these is moral, charitable, and beneficial. These orders, if kept within their proper sphere, and not substituted for that which is holy and essential, are doubtless useful, and accomplish good. Their membership represents chiefly that large, respectable, important element, so essential to the community and the state—the worker and producer, who with heart, and hand, and brain, labor not only for their own, but the general good, and are ever adding to the strength and wealth of the nation. Their principles are well founded. The Bible finds a place in every lodge room. While some only pity the orphan, the widow, and the destitute, they not only pity, but relieve. The mystic tie that binds them is to protect them from imposition, and to strengthen the band that unties them, particularly in the hour of trial.

The first Turnpike, the Woodbury and Red Bank, was built in 1848, about the time the Red Bank Ferry went into operation.

In 1854 Woodbury was incorporated as a Borough. The same year James L. Gibbs was elected Mayor, and for Council, David J. Griscom, William E. Cooper, Thomas D. Clark, Benjamin Schroyer, Benjamin Lord and Benjamin F. Carter. For clerk John Starr. All of these have

History Of Woodbury

died but two. The population was then about 1300. In the year 1863, our late venerable citizen, Joseph Ogden, left by will to the Borough, one thousand dollars, to start a fund for the support of indigent women residing in the town.

That well established and so ably conducted institution, "The First National Bank of Woodbury," was incorporated in 1855. The same year, they built their very respectable-looking bank building. Jan. 1856 they organized permanently, by electing for directors, William R. Tatum, John M. Saunders, Carleton P. Stokes, Amos J. Peaslee, John M. Watson, Woodward Warrick, Samuel Black, Joseph Jessup, and Israel Pancoast, who elected William R. Tatum, President, and James W. Caldwell, Cashier. The first six directors have been elected annually up to this time. It first organized as "Gloucester County Bank."

In 1856 the West Jersey R. R. was built, and opened from Camden to Woodbury, which was its terminus for several years, and was then continued to Glassboro, and thence to Bridgeton.

The building of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, was finished in 1857, and consecrated the same year by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. The land on which this church is built, was purchased in 1855 of the Rev. William Herbert Norris and conveyed by him to William Herbert Norris, John K. Wright, Benjamin F. Carter, George Manly, and Edward Pierson in trust for church purposes. The first regular church service was commenced in 1854 by the Rev. William Herbert Norris, to whom is chiefly due the success of this undertaking. For many years before, there had been occasional (Episcopal) services in the Court House, by different clergymen. From 1824 to 1826 the Rev. Richard Hall resided here, and was minister in charge of the churches at Clarksboro and Chew's Landing. From 1835 to 1836 the Rev. J. Glancey Jones was a resident of the town, and had charge of the churches referred to. Mr. Jones afterwards was a member of Congress, during the administration of President Buchanan, and was at that time a prominent leader of the Democratic party. He was appointed by the President minister to Austria. He is spoken of as being, while here, a gentleman of honor, culture and refinement.

The Baptist Society was constituted in 1857. In the following year they built their church. The Rev. Daniel J. Freas was their first minister, and Joseph Franklin, Esq.,

Historical Address

Samuel Tatem, William Milligan, Thomas Heppard, and John Pierce the first trustees. Services had been held before 1857 in the neighboring school-house.

St. Patrick's Church, Roman Catholic, was erected in our town in 1865. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bailey, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Jersey. The first pastor in charge of the congregation, was the Rev. Father Daily. For some time before they had worshiped in a dwelling house near by.

The soldiers' monument, so beautifully situated in the court house square, was erected by your county, and dedicated the 30th day of May, 1867. Thomas H. Whitney, Esq., presided, Rev. Joseph L. Roe offered prayer. Two odes, composed for the occasion by Rev. Sidney Dyer, were sung by a choir of ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity. Eloquent addresses were made by the Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and Hon. James Wilson. A report by Benjamin F. Carter was made on behalf of a committee, composed of Messrs. Robert K. Matlock, Samuel J. Bayard, and Benjamin F. Carter, appointed by the citizens, and Messrs. Daniel J. Packer, Isaac C. Dilks, and Isaac H. Lippincott, appointed by the Board of Freeholders. He stated the movement to erect the monument originated at Mullica Hill, Sept. 4th, 1865, at the last meeting held in the county for the reception of returned volunteers. Immediately after the eloquent and cordial address of welcome by Robert K. Matlock, Esq., Nathan T. Stratton, Esq., offered a resolution, which was adopted, to erect a monument to the soldiers of Gloucester County who fell in the war for the Union and appoint a committee for that purpose. Michael Reilly was employed to do the work, which he did at a cost of \$4050. Of the 213 names on the monument, the following are officers: Brigadier Generals Joshua B. Howell, George D. Bayard and Charles G. Harker; Capt, Edward Carlyle Norris; Lieutenants James S. Stratton, Joseph H. Johnson, Mark H. Roberts and Joseph Pierson. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, seven were colored; three-fourths were killed or died of wounds. The remainder of disease contracted in the service. One half lost their lives before a year's service. Of those missing and not heard from, are John Alexander Packer, Richard Borton, Francis Mills, Fithian Parker, James L. Plummer, William Skill, Enoch B. Souders, William H. H. Shivler, Richard B. Tomlin, and Joseph D. Scott. Of the 213 names 107 were 25 years of age or under, 31—18

History Of Woodbury

years or under, 5 over 45 years. The oldest was Andrew J. Peck, who was 62 years, The youngest was William Waddell Ladd, only 16 years of age. After six months' service, he died of disease, near the banks of the Mississippi, directly back of Columbus, Ky. He was much loved by his comrades.

This monument is the pride of all our hearts, commemorating as it does, the deeds of these noble sons of Gloucester County, who sacrificed home, kindred, friends, and at last life itself, in defence of the Government.

"Prompt in the hour of danger,
They to the field of strife,
Followed our starry banner,
Died for their country's life;
Not for an empty honor,
Not for the hauble fame;
They for the Union perished,
Deed of a nobler name."

In 1869 was built and opened the the railroad from Swedesboro to Woodbury.

In 1871 by an act of incorporation, we advanced to the dignity of a city. First Mayor, Alexander Wentz. Council, John H. Bradway, Charles W. Starr, T. Brooke Joslin, J. Palmer Fullerton, Benjamin W. Cloud, Samuel W. Stokes, John M. Henderson, Daniel J. Packer, and George E. Harris. Clerk, George E. Pierson.

The "Woodbury Real Estate Mutual Loan Association," was organized May 5th, 1871, with George E. Harris as President, John H. Bradway, Vice President, Samuel W. Stokes, Treasurer, George E. Pierson, Secretary, and a board of five directors.

The oldest dwelling-house in our town, we think without any doubt, is that so long occupied by the late Joseph Franklin, Esq., and now by his son, Samuel. Its style belongs to a better class of homes, built here in the early part of the 18th century of which very few remain. The next oldest as far as we can learn, is now occupied by John M. Saunders, built in 1762. It was formerly the residence of Samuel Mickle, who was in his day much esteemed for his integrity, exactness and promptness; as an executor, administrator, guardian, etc. The next oldest house is that occupied by Joshua Paul, so long the home of those highly respected and much loved citizens, Michael C. and Mary R. Fisher. It was erected in 1763. Following this, is the dwelling now occupied by John S. Jessup, Esq., built in 1765, and the present residence of John C. Smallwood,

Historical Address

Esq., built in 1766. There may possibly be some small buildings in the town that are older.

In looking for information of the olden time, we have been privileged to call on some of our most aged citizens. The oldest in her 95th year: the Bible, emphatically the aged's staff, and the prayer book, are her near companions. Another aged 90, afflicted with blindness but bearing submissively the yoke that is laid upon her. Another, in her 85th year, dwelling with delight upon the days of "Auld lang syne." They all appeared in general good health, calmly waiting for final rest. "Life's blessing all enjoyed, life's labor done."

They told me of the good times of knitting and spinning; how proud of the new home-spun dress, and the tidy sun-bonnets, worn alike by all to make calls, going from one part of the town to the other, without regard to hours, so it was not too late in the evening. Of the nicely scrubbed and sanded floor, and very little carpeting. How all the children grew up so useful, and the cry for "help," was not so common; when the daughters were educated in the kitchen, as well as in the school room, but not so much in the parlor; when the sons, if there were not enough to do at home, would work for their neighbors, no matter how rich the parents; when the winter school closed for the spring, summer and autumn's planting and tilling.

We did not forget to call on our oldest colored citizen, John Freeman, now in his 89th year. He appeared happy, with plenty in store. Though old and worn out in body, with nerves all unstrung, he seems youthful in heart, and—

"That keeps the old man young."

He told us of the time he exercised the privilege of a freeman in voting, about the year 1807, at the Court House. The contest between the "Federalists" and "Democrats" was very warm and close, and every voter was brought out. The single women then voted. The married were not permitted, because man and wife were then counted but one, and the Legislature had not tried to make them two. So the married men, as well as the single, had a delightful time going around and filling their carriages with the young ladies of 21, and upwards, and the widows, and taking them to the polls to vote. John then voted the Democratic ticket, but at our last election, when he voted again, and his second time, supported the Republican party.

He quoted me a verse of a campaign song from mem-

History Of Woodbury

ory, written at the time by John Firth, near Blackwood-town. It is as follows:—

“The Federal faction ruled us long,
And on the nation trod, sir,
And to make the government strong,
They governed with a rod sir.
Yankee doodle, keep it up,
Yankee doodle dandy,
Mind your music, and your step;
And let the girls be handy.”

The oldest citizen of our town, native and “to the manor born,” is Mrs. Henrietta Haines. Her maiden name was Harker, daughter of Jonathan Harker, in his day a prominent citizen. She is now in her 86th year. We have it from good authority, that she taught the first Sunday school in our town, in her father’s house, where Dr. B. P. Howell now resides, and afterwards, in the brick school house on Delaware street, assisted by Lydia Reeves, Catharine West, and Ann Whitall. This was about the year 1817. Many deeds of less moment have been commemorated. The Sunday school is not only the nursery of the Church, but equally with the public schools, the protector of the state.

Mrs. Haines’ name appears on a marriage certificate, shown us by Joseph W. Reeves, of Charles Potts to Susan Wood, dated 1806. It was witnessed by fifty signatures; she is the only survivor.

Forty years ago, Woodbury numbered 700 inhabitants, and about 125 dwellings. The houses were nearly all on the southerly side of the bridge, on the Main street, which was lined on either side with Lombardy Poplar trees. The only public conveyance to Philadelphia, save by the mail coaches, was by the one daily line of stages from here to Camden, of which our old townsman, John M. Watson, was proprietor, and the Packet for heavy freight, and also passengers, from “Woodbury Dam.” All the main roads were very sandy, which made the traveling very unpleasant and tiresome. Since then, although we have made haste but slowly, there has been a great change, and we have been constantly advancing and improving. The sandy roads have given way to turn pikes and most pleasant drives. The stately poplars have been removed for the more shady maples, that now so beautifully protect our well paved side walks from the summer’s sun. The distance has been much shortened. First, by the old Woodbury R. R., then by the Omnibus lines which we had so long to Gloucester and

Historical Address

Red Bank, and now by the still more frequent and shorter trips of the West Jersey R. R.

The town has grown and spread over a number of streets, upon which are about 400 dwellings, 7 houses of worship, 3 good private schools, a well regulated and graded public school, with seven efficient teachers. A reliable banking institution. A successful building association. Hotel accommodations second to none in the state. Mercantile and manufacturing establishments, though generally small, moving along safely and with healthy growth. Fire beneficial societies, surrounding us with their charitable influences. A good fire department. And what is very uncommon, an honest city government, who try how much improvement they can make with the least expenditure. Looming up in the near future, we see the much needed Town Hall, lighted up by a well regulated City Gas Works.

We learn from official statements of 1870, that the value of the real estate of the town is \$1,385,100. The population 2100. Of them 946 are males, and 1140 females, 142 foreign born, and 268 colored. We have 450 children between 5 and 18 years of age; 50 of these are colored, 340 attend the public school. And there are 525 children of the town and vicinity, members of the different Sunday schools. To show the remarkable health of the town, and that generally we only need the doctors and druggists for the lesser ills of life, we state, there are 64 persons whose average age is 75 years. There are 16 whose average age is 84½ years, and for every death we have three births.

History informs us, that the Romans, to conceal the meanness of their ancestry, were desirous of being thought descended from the gods. The inhabitants of Woodbury need have no such difficulty. While on the one hand, from the first until now, they have made no claim to royal descent, and if they looked for a proud period, would date only to the days of the Revolution; on the other, they have never been annoyed by what is popularly understood by a "Shoddy Aristocracy." The early settlers, generally, were a plain, moral, substantial, hard-working, and for that day intelligent people of good estate. Their descendants, many of the same name, to a very considerable extent still remain, with similar traits of character, men of labor, and economy. The wealth of our town has generally been accumulated by those who hold it. The average intelligence

History Of Woodbury

of the present, is of course, much higher than that of the past, because of the greater opportunity. But our people are still plain and unassuming, more fond of the substantial, than the effervescing draughts of pleasure.

The most scholarly citizen, native to the town, whose ability and worth we are all pleased to acknowledge, is the son of an old citizen, who was called from the anvil, to fill several important local positions, and then to represent the first Congressional District in the Congress of the United States.

Another, also native to the town, whose sound judgment all respect, who presided for several years with market ability over the deliberations of our State Senate; whose extensive acquirements, and large experience in matters of estates, has made him so valuable that we could not fill his place, is the son of a plain, industrious, respectable old citizen, who was a weaver. In fact, the ancestors of nearly all were farmers, store-keepers, and mechanics.

We have now rambled, and it has truly been rambling, over 250 years of the history of this town and its vicinity. During this time, generation after generation have trod this soil, each acting a part, for good or for evil, for "there are no drones in nature's hive," and then, all successively, have passed away. Our old grave-yards have thus grown crowded, with the remains of the loved and lamented. We, who review their histories, are now upon the same theatre, surrounded to an extent by their influences, acting our part, blessing or cursing the world, soon, for the oldest tell us, time is short, we will follow where they have led.

"As leaves on trees, the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground:
Another race the following spring supplies:
They fall successive, and successive rise!
Thus generations in their course decay.
So flourish these, while those are passed away."

A few words in conclusion:—We have assembled this evening under the auspices of the "Young People's Christian Association" of Woodbury, which was permanently organized on the 8th of September last (1871) with Stephen McHenry for President; George E. Harris and M. Ware Scott, as Vice Presidents; William C. Stokes, as secretary; Lidie Thackara, as Treasurer, and a board of 14 managers, composed of ladies and gentlemen. The object of this Association is to gather in the youth, particularly the young men, and surround them with kindly Christian influences.

Historical Address

To win them by moral and intellectual entertainments, and so keep them from the allurements of vice and immorality, which are so captivating to us all, and so thickly strew the pathway of youth. Not only so, but it offers an opportunity to all to form a bond of unison, in which to exert their influence in behalf of a cause, in which we should have a common interest. Such an object needs no commendation, but commends itself. I will receive, as it deserves, the sympathy and support of the true philanthropist.

—BENJAMIN F. CARTER.

Part II

CORRESPONDENCE ON HISTORICAL ADDRESS

The three following letters and muster roll of the Blues of Gloucester County all of which are in the Gloucester County Historical Society were copied and furnished to the Evening News by Frank H. Stewart, its president.

The letters were written to Judge Benjamin F. Carter the author of "Woodbury and Vicinity" by H. R. Campbell, a former well known Woodburian and given to the Society by Judge Carter's son.

Perth Amboy, N. J.
Feb. 28, 1873

Benjamin F. Carter Esq.,
Dear Sir:-

I am indebted to Mr. Barber for a copy of your "Historical Address" of Feby, 27th 1872, I read it with much interest. I personally knew many of the old inhabitants you name. I also remember very well many of the incidents of the past times mentioned by you. On page 22 you speak of a dam across Woodbury Creek, near the River, etc. That was not the first dam erected across the creek. The first one was called "Wards Dam" and was built on the Westerly line of Wm. R. Tatem's property. The embankment of that dam, I presume, still stands, or did a few years ago. In my "boy days" the old floor of that dam and flood gates still existed in the creek for I have often explored it while swimming there.

On page 28 you speak of stocks, pillory and whipping post which stood beside the Court House in 1792, and add, a few years later an attempt to reestablish the whipping post was not successful". In this latter part of your history you are not correct.

Subsequently to 1820 a law was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey to reestablish the pillory and whipping post and to punish petty offenses by whipping on the bare back with not exceeding 39 lashes with the "Cat-o-nine-tails". When the law was first passed, for want of the whipping post, they used to tie up the criminals to an old Mulberry tree, which stood on the west line of the "sand lot", down Delaware street, next to the Friends School lot. Many a whipping I have seen inflicted at that "same old

History Of Woodbury

Mulberry", and I am ashamed to say that I have seen women tied up to that old tree with their arms bare and hugging the tree as high up as they could reach, clothing stripped naked to the waists and the lash applied to their bare backs by a "constable" most lustily, the victim writhing in almost mortal agony. In cases where the sufferer was black, every cord of the first few lashes would raise a white welt, and finally the skin would "peel" and the blood run. Upon white subjects the stripes would be red until the blood followed, which of course was redder.

The last whipping I saw at that old tree was upon the person of Mrs. Rantus Dunn, who lived with Rantus somewhere "up in the woods". They were American Citizens of African descent. Mrs. Dunn wanted Rantus to take half the floggings, as he participated in the enjoyment of the "plunder", but Rantus demurred, on the score that such an agreement would not be lawful and would render Constable Stow liable to prosecution for assault and battery.

A very cruel practice of inflicting the punishment was to pause for a few minutes rest after half the lashes had been given by way of rest to the Constable. After Mrs. Dunn had received her punishment she whipped her husband for not taking his share.

I cannot identify the year the law was made, but I knew it was in force after the clerks office was built which was in 1820.

Job Brown, who lived in the house now occupied by Mr. A. S. Barber, was in the Board of Freeholders and was ordered by the Board to build a pillory and whipping post. It was erected in the public lot just in the rear of where the Soldier's Monument now stands. It was finished one Saturday evening. It stood about 10 feet high with a platform about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet above the ground.

This pillory was finished on Saturday and was not very popular. It was the very next thing to a public gallows. Lawyers Chapman and Armstrong, when looking at it after completion, were heard to say they "Would give \$5.00 each to the boys to buy two cords of dry pine wood to burn it." This was said in tones to be heard by the enterprising youngsters and as they were always ready for fun, they appointed a committee to call for the "wads" to buy the aforesaid "dry pine wood" and in another half hour the whipping post was burned.

Your humble servant was young in those days and

Correspondence On Historical Address

somewhat enterprising on such occasions, but though he does not acknowledge participation in the crime of burning, yet like St. Paul, in persecuting the Christians in the early days of Christianity, "stood by consenting."

I am sorry I did not know of your intended lecture as I could have given you some information on the subject.

The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia have a book in their library (a large folio) containing the engraved places of all the encampments of the British Army in the American Revolutionary War. In that you can find the encampment place of Cornwallis and his army at Woodbury. The main body was tented on the ground where the railroad now runs and extending down to a spring of water in the lot I sold to John M. Watson between Cooper street and Hunter on Bank street. The artillery was placed in battery in the Quaker meeting House Graveyard and below it, on ground now belonging to D. J. Packer where he has a Smith and Wheelwright Shop. The artillery in that position commanded the road in those days which ran across the creek at the West line of the old depot lot some 300 feet below the present bridge, over a stone arched bridge (which stood many years after my time), and thence in front of the white house with the large cedars, formerly belonging to Judge White and near the grave yard of the darkeys, thence it ran up to a crossing of the present road at the Presbyterian Grave Yard and not very direct to Howells Lane, at the 7 mile stone, and thence eastwardly around the head of the saw mill pond, thence along the pond to Westville Buck Tavern, thence along the bank of Timber Creek to the crossing near the Doughten Brick Houses, thence east of the old Browning Mansion and across Little Timber Creek, where the British Army encamped after leaving Woodbury.

I can remember Captain James Lawrence, of the Navy, at Woodbury, who sank the "Peacock" Sloop of war and was killed in the Chesapeake Frigate off Boston in the war of 1812-15. One of my neighbors in this town, named Boggs, brother to Admiral Boggs of the Navy, was his nephew.

A thousand incidents of my early boy life, spent in Woodbury, in days gone by, connecting my knowledge of men who knew the early settlers of the country, are as fresh in my memory as though they were of yesterday.

John C. Smallwood and J. M. Watson, perhaps John

History Of Woodbury

Saunders will remember the erection and burning of the pillory and whipping post, and also the flogging of Mrs. Rantus Dunn. The decided shake of old Rantus' head and emphasis with which he declined her proposal to have him take half the flogging was rich; he placing it on the ground of its illegality for the Constable to whip him, seemed to me at the time, as more intended to screen himself from the wrath of the spouse after the flogging was over than the legal difficulty. Rantus was well posted in criminal law for petty larceny.

I well remember many of the Revolutionary soldiers—Michael Loudenslager, of Paulsborough, was one who served throughout the Revolutionary War and told me more about it than any other man. He was at Brandywine, at Germantown, at Valley Forge, at Monmouth and many other places “that tried men's souls.”

Another man named John Ferrell, who lived near Blackwoodtown, was a veteran and at Bunker Hill.

Old James Gibson, who lived near my grandfather, was a Tory, who was too cowardly to fight and by that means saved his neck. The old patriot soldiers despised him.

The last of the Revolutionary Soldiers known to me was Captain Joseph Wood, of Lebanon, N. Hampshire, who died while I lived there, aged One Hundred years and forty days, leaving 363 descendants, truly a Patriarch. He was a man of remarkable memory and energy of character. Only a farmer, yet divided amongst his descendants his own earnings near \$200,000 of estate.

I was quite delighted with your book. It gives very interesting history and I wish we had more of its kind.

Yours truly,

H. R. Campbell

P. S. No doubt but two or three skeletons dug up when making the railroad excavation were British soldiers, who died while the army lay there, and not Indian bones as supposed.

Perth Amboy, N. J.

March 1, 1873

Benj. F. Carter, Esq.,
Dear Sir:-

In reading over your lecture on “Woodbury and Vicinity,” I see several pretty tough stories. One, on page

Correspondence On Historical Address

24, in reference to Jonas Cattel, who is represented as having "traveled on foot for a wager from Woodbury to Cape Island, distance 80 miles, in one day, delivered a letter, and returned next day with an answer." I knew the aforesaid Jonas Cattel very well in my early days and have listened to many of his Munchausen stories equally extravagant and equally false. I will relate to you one of them, which he told in my presence, at the Howell Fishing Place, to a lot of very interested listeners. He said that he was rowing a large batteau down Big Timber Creek, opposite to the place then belonging to Dr. Samuel L. Howell, (which was some $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles above the Buck Tavern at Westville) where a Sturgeon, about 18 feet long, jumped into his boat. At first he was very much surprised, "but not skared," and hardly knew what to do with so large a fish, but as the Sturgeon was about to flounce out of the boat he sprung upon his back and seized him with a death grip in each gill, and his legs tightly clasped around him, in which position they left the boat, the Sturgeon diving deep and making great speed down the creek. He said that at the end of two minutes he began to want breath, when he steered the Sturgeon to the surface long enough for this purpose and found themselves at the Michael C. Fisher place. The Sturgeon tried hard to shake him off, but could not, and again made down stream but he could not again compel him to rise to the surface until he got to the Big Timber Creek Bridge, where he (Jonas) tried hard to stop and capture his prize by throwing one leg around a bridge post, but could not hold on. Again the Sturgeon carried him down into deep water and tried to rub him off by scraping the bottom of the creek. He held out, however, and compelled him to rise to the surface in crossing the bar at the river across the mouth of the creek. Both parties by this time became desperate, but he, Jonas, felt his honor and heroism at stake and determined on death or victory—the fish was evidently getting tired and finally, after another death struggle, he ran him ashore on Eagle Point (Red Bank, or near it), where he captured the fish.

This he represented as the greatest exploit of his life.

After this story was finished, the old man asked me what I thought of that? I replied that I thought his name must have been originally Jonah instead of Jonas, and that he must be a regular descendant of the man who was swallowed by the whale, prior to the Revolutionary War.

History Of Woodbury

This produced a slight chuckle at the old man's expense which came very near bringing me under his displeasure.

I could almost make an exact portrait of the old man as he appeared in his round cornered soft hat and his brown hunting shirt. He became stoop shouldered, but he lived to an old age and until after I left Woodbury, as a place of residence.

I am quite surprised that no mention is made in your lecture of the Volunteer Companies of Soldiers raised at Woodbury for service, in the war with England in 1812-15. A very respectable company of infantry was raised, called the "Woodbury Blues," of which the late Col. Robert L. Armstrong was captain. Samuel L. Howell, first lieutenant and Randall Sparks, second lieutenant, Henry Roe, junior ensign. The late Captain John W. Mickle, of Camden, was one of the non-commissioned officers. Also Robert Chatham, of Woodbury. Of the members whose names I remember, were Simeon Sparks, Samuel Coles, Joseph Scott, William D. Scott, William Roe, Robert Roe, Thomas Jefferson Cade, Samuel Cheeseman and others. I was, at that time, about seven years old but I distinctly remember their marching from Woodbury to their encampment at Billingsport, on the Delaware River.

Of those known to me in that Company were William D. Scott, who died within the past month, and Thomas Jefferson Cade, of Woodbury, who still lives. He was a drummer boy, and is probably the only living member of the company at this day.

A Company of Cavalry or "Light Horse" was also raised, of which the late Judge John Moore White was captain. Isaac Browning, father of Joshua and Cooper Browning, also resided on the farm near Westville, was first lieutenant, the others I do not remember.

Judge White, in those days, was an exceedingly fine looking man, over six feet in height, straight, erect and one of the finest horsemen I ever saw, except General Jackson.

He rode sometimes on parade on an elegant blood bay, very spirited and vicious, at others a very fine bob-tailed Chestnut. Upon one occasion while on parade in a field down Delaware street, his bay became unmanageable and threw his rider. I can distinctly remember the surrender of General Hull at Detroit. The Battle of Tippie Canoe, of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, of McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain, of the death of Captain Law-

Correspondence On Historical Address

rence and his First Lieutenant Ludlow, in the battle of the Chesapeake Frigate and Shannon, of the victories of Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge and Stewart, in the Constitution Frigate, of the battles and victories of General Scott, Brown and Jessop, on the Canada lines. Subsequently, in 1836, 7 and 8, two sons of General Brown were my assistants as civil engineers in constructing railroads. They were both graduates of the military academy at West Point.

William S. was of the class that graduated in 1835 in which General Meade and General John F. Reynolds, General Naglee and General Haupt, all distinguished in the Rebel war, were classmates and the other brother, Jacob Brown, was of a prior class, I think of 1833.

It is a high honor to any country, town or city, to be able to state, that upon all occasions, in times of public danger or war, they furnished their proper quota of volunteer heroes to support the flag and Government of their country. A man's life is the highest sacrifice he can lay on the altar of his country, and should entitle his name to be indelibly inscribed on marble and in history.

There was an interesting incident which happened during my boy days in Woodbury, of which you make no mention. A large family of black people living somewhere, I think, near Blackwood town, named Boyer, consisting of a mother and stalwart sons and daughters, were arrested and claimed as slaves by a Virginian, whose name I do not remember. The case was tried in the Woodbury Courthouse and the lawyers engaged were Elias D. Woodruff, John Moore White, Robert L. Armstrong, and I think Joseph McIlvain, of Burlington, and Horace Stockton, of Trenton, and a host of witnesses were brought from Virginia to testify as to the identity of the blacks and their ownership of the Plaintiff. Their stories were not identical, which raised strong ground of probable falsity, and the case, involving the freedom of nearly a dozen people, created strong feeling amongst the people, especially the Quakers or Friends and the blacks of the place. After the testimony was through, the Court adjourned for dinner. Judge White was one of the Council for the plaintiff. When the Court met at 2 o'clock the plaintiff, a fine looking man and an elegant horseman, rode up to the Courthouse on a fleet sorrel horse owned by Judge White and made inquiry for a man who lived towards Blackwoodtown. Getting his direction he rode out that road, and as he

History Of Woodbury

disappeared beyond the bend of the road over the branch, John Freeman came to me and asked if I thought the man was escaping. I replied. "You will never see him here again." A warrant was immediately procured and constable John Cade dispatched to intercept him at the Buck road, but he was not quick enough. A swift horse carried him to the Gloucester Ferry just in time to avoid arrest. The witnesses were arrested for perjury, detained and tried, but as they had all remained three months in jail awaiting trial, they were acquitted. I do not remember of any similar cases of claiming escaped slaves since.

These are but a few of my recollecting of the events of my early days in Woodbury. They are of no public interest but I send them to you doubting your patience to read them.

Yours truly,
H. R. CAMPBELL

(Judge Carter's historical address of 1871 was completed in the April 21, 1933 issue of the "Evening News and Gloucester County Democrat" in which this history was published in serial form. The following is from the pen of Frank H. Stewart, President of the Gloucester County Historical Society, and discusses Judge Carter's historical work.)

Editor "Evening News and Gloucester County Democrat":

I am pleased to learn you intend to reprint Carter's "Woodbury and Vicinity" because it has long since become a rare publication and is unknown to many of our citizens.

I have never seen anything to prove that Deptford township was once known as Bethlehem. Isaac Mickle in his famous Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County stated that a map of Gabriel Thomas so indicates. In some ancient deeds I have seen it spelled Deepford also Dedford. Judge Carter used Mickle's book for his source of information in many instances.

The erection of Fort Nassau was in 1623. It was probably afterward rebuilt nearby. I personally think its first

Correspondence On Historical Address

location was on Fancy Hill farm, afterwards Washington Park, now belonging to the Campbell Soup Company. There is a little neck or thumb of land on the Delaware river front where a branch of Ladds Creek forms an excellent place for Indian canoe anchorage sheltered from winds from practically every direction. De Vries mentioned the fort in his journal but not its exact location. It was without question built of logs stuck in the ground and I think excavations would disclose the remnants of the logs under ground. The spot I have in mind is the only ideal place with safe canoe anchorage and is readily visible from the Delaware river. I have examined ancient maps in the British Museum and the Department of State has communicated with the Governments of Holland and Sweden at my request, in fact I might say I have searched in every likely place in the United States trying to locate the site of Fort Nassau. I was one of the Commission appointed by Governor Edge to erect the State monument. It was placed in the City of Gloucester in 1923 and I have continued the search ever since without positive result. I have a letter written July 21, 1828 by one of the daughters of Col. Joshua Ladd Howell which shows that a search had been made then. If my guess above mentioned does not yield a decisive verdict when I get my electric treasure finder made, I am persuaded the task is hopeless. If and when this device can be successfully made I hope to try it in an effort to locate metal at Fort Nassau and also at Fort Mercer, the last of which was proved to be prolific in cannon, grape shot and camp stoves when the State monument was erected in 1906.

The De Vries settlement was at Hoornkill or Swandale near Lewes, Delaware and not at Fort Nassau. There was no Indian massacre at the latter place. The Delaware or Lenni Lenape Indians were a great nation and not a tribe.

There was no settler named Richard Wood. I have always thought that John Wood, born January 5, 1643, of page one of Volume one, of Gloucester deeds, New Jersey Archives, was the man entitled to all credit as the founder of the settlement on Woodbury Creek. His father Henry sometimes so credited was 80 years old and decrepit. He died October 19, 1686.

John had three brothers Constantine, Jeremiah and Henry Jr. All five of the Woods were from Bury, England.

History Of Woodbury

John deeded the land for the first Quaker meeting house and graveyard (1696) down Woodbury Creek, now known as the Wood burial ground. Before that time meetings were held in his house named "The Shelter." Nearly every plantation then had a name. The Wood graveyard should be rescued from oblivion but I have never been able to excite any interest in the wealthy descendents of the Wood pioneer settlers.

John was one of the three first judges of our first court in 1686. He was active and prominent in very way. Gloucester County was organized in 1686 by a consolidation of the Third and Fourth Tenths (of West Jersey). The Third Tenth was termed the Irish Tenth because the first settlers on Newton Creek came direct from Ireland. It reached from Pennsauken Creek to Big Timber Creek. The Fourth from Big Timber Creek or Gloucester river to Oldman's Creek. The first Court house and jail was built at Gloucester 1689-90. Before that some awaiting trial were confined at Burlington.

John Cooper the patriot member of the Provincial and the Continental Congress, who lived in Dr. Campbell's house, was born 11th month, 5th day, 1729, O. S. It is quite evident he was not the man who was a trustee of the Quaker Meeting when the present building was erected in 1716. It is now conceded to be the oldest meeting house in New Jersey. John Cooper the patriot was disowned but he was permitted burial in the Quaker graveyard in an unknown grave. He died April 1, 1785 while a County Judge. His term in Continental Congress expired in June 1776 less than a month before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence which was signed by his successor.

Jonas Cattell the Revolutionary soldier and fox hunter was the greatest story teller of all time hereabouts. The best fish story I ever read was his concoction. His walk of 160 miles in two days may be a sample of his prowess.

Count Donop had twelve hundred men with him when he attacked Fort Mercer at Red Bank. There were no negroes or mulattoes under command of Colonel Christopher Green when Donop was defeated and mortally wounded. The killed Hessians were buried at Red Bank. I doubt if any were buried in the Strangers graveyard on Delaware street as were some of Colonel Green's Continentals from Rhode Island.

The cannon ball in the Whitall house at Red Bank

Correspondence On Historical Address

was not fired by the man-of-war Augusta. She did not get up the river above the house. I think it came from the fort or if it were a small solid shot from the Hessian field pieces. I have been informed it was too large for the Hessian artillery although the angle makes the whole problem guesswork. It was a stray shot.

Richard Stockton the signer of the Declaration of Independence did not practice law in our Woodbury Court House.

The Balcony tavern was located (1786) just above the court house lot which was two hundred and fifty years ago included in the tract of land owned by Thomas Matthews. I think it was on the site of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

The first newspaper published in Woodbury was the Gloucester Farmer, January 1, 1817. The Historical Society has a single copy of it. The next was the Columbian Herald from September 23, 1819 to December 13, 1820 inclusive.

They were consolidated December 20, 1820 as the Herald and Gloucester Farmer and so continued until March 26, 1823.

The Herald and Gloucester Farmer and Weekly-Advertiser ran from April 2, 1823 to September 8, 1824 inclusive.

The Village Herald and Weekly Advertiser ran from September 15, 1824 to August 26, 1829 inclusive. The Camden County Historical Society has the custody of the files of these papers. The Gloucester County Historical Society has the files of the Camden Mail from April 2, 1834 to April 8, 1840. It was published by P. J. Gray, formerly of Woodbury. He was the son of Martin and Elizabeth Gray. She died in Philadelphia April 3, 1835.

The writer was fortunate about ten years ago to purchase a file of the Village Herald and Weekly Advertiser of February 20, 1833. After that it was enlarged in size by Joseph Sailer its publisher. This newspaper was continued as late as 1840 but the location of late files of it is unknown. The Gloucester County Historical Society also has the files of the Constitution beginning August 19, 1834.

It will be observed that there has been a newspaper published in Woodbury continuously for the past one hundred and sixteen years. The Gloucester County Democrat

History Of Woodbury

commenced publication, September, 1878. The Daily Times commenced publication, February 2, 1897.

Woodbury Lodge No. 11 F. & A. M. received its charter from the Grand Lodge at Trenton, July 3, 1792. The charter applicants were Joseph Ellis, Thomas Hodgson, Benjamin H. Tallman, Joshua Cozens, Amos Pierce, William Rice, Samuel Clement and Joseph P. Hillman. Franklin Davenport was Master; John Blackwood, Senior Warden; Champion Wood, Junior Warden. Other members during the year 1792 were John Lawrence, Jr., Daniel Benezet, Edward Vaughn, Thomas Wilkins, Elisha Clark, Lucius H. Stockton and Charles West. The past masters jewel cost 7s 6d or one Spanish dollar in 1794.

This Masonic lodge was the first one in the county. In 1817 the lodge room was consumed by fire and the most of its possessions were lost.

The Gloucester County Abolition Society was organized in the Court House at Woodbury, April 27, 1793. Franklin Davenport was chairman; Samuel Mickle, Treasurer; Joseph Whitall, Clerk. Acting committeemen were Joseph Sloan, Thomas Carpenter, William White, Thomas Stokes, James Cooper, Paul Cooper and Thomas Heston. This Society was engaged in rescuing negroes from slavery and Samuel Mickle oftener mentioned it in his famous diary. It is due to that diary that we know that the first balloon that ever ascended in America landed not far from the writer's residence in Woodbury in 1793. Franklin Davenport was Gloucester County's famous citizen. Several years ago the Gloucester County Democrat published a pamphlet about him. It is now scarce as is the one it published about Woodbury Creek Dam.

The Blues of Gloucester County, under Captain Robert L. Armstrong, of Woodbury was a famous Militia Company worthy of notice. It was mustered the day the news of the burning of Washington, by the British, reached Woodbury. The Gloucester County Historical Society has the original muster roll presented to it by Mrs. Edward T. Bradway. The Company served at Billingsport, under Col. Joshua Ladd Howell. It was also at Cape May where it took part as a ship's crew in a naval engagement with a British ship. Colonel Armstrong died at the home of his mother in Trenton, September 20, 1838.

Lieut. Franklin Davenport Howell, a son of Governor Richard Howell came to Woodbury after his father's death. He was then four years old and lived with General Frank-

Correspondence On Historical Address

lin Davenport a grand nephew of Benjamin Franklin. He was educated at the famous Academy school where Greek and Latin and foreign languages were taught. Lieut. Howell was killed in a naval engagement on the President in 1815. Jefferson Davis married a granddaughter of Governor Howell whose widow Keziah died in Pittsburgh, August 9, 1835, aged 77, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. James Agnew.

The outstanding men of Woodbury, from 1686 to 1815 and vicinity were John Wood, John Ladd, Sr., Thomas Matthews, Thomas Hester, Francis Collins, Joseph Tomlinson, Thomas Sharp, John Ladd, Jr., Alexander Randall, John Sparks, Andrew Hunter, John Wilkins, John Cooper, Gen. Franklin Davenport, Col. Joshua Ladd Howell, Elisha Clark, Thomas Hendry, Col Israel Shreve, Col. Bodo Otto, Jr., Benjamin Whitall, John Blackwood, Joseph Low and Samuel Mickle merchant and diarist. Hunter street, Hendry's Court, Cooper street, Matthew's Branch, Hester's Branch, Woodbury Creek and the town itself; its Academy School, its Fire Company, its Quaker Meeting, its Presbyterian Church, its library, its Masonic fraternity, its Deptford Free School, its patriotism, its justice and its settlement all owe tribute to some of these noted men.

On October 12, 1835, there were twenty-eight insolvent debtors in the Woodbury jail. The year before there were only twelve. The prison bounds then extended up and down the streets. Broad street was called Woodbury street. The Glassboro Stage passed through Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing (Mantua) and Barnsboro. There were several other stage lines through Woodbury.

Dr. C. F. Clark in 1835 removed to Woodbury, next door to Jessie Smith's tavern in the house formerly General Davenport's. Enoch Moore advertised bottled ale and porter, groceries, clover seed, queensware, dry goods and lumber. He succeeded Josiah Franklin, June, 1835 who re-commenced his tailor business. Amy, the wife of Enoch Moore, Sr., died December 20, 1836, aged 63. He deceased in Philadelphia January 20, 1839 and was buried from the home of his son in Woodbury. I think this man and wife were the forebears of J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, who was born in the farm house opposite the Armory in North Woodbury.

On July 12, 1836, the Camden and Woodbury Railroad advertised for two hundred thousand white oak rails, five by seven inches, in lots to suit contractors, also ten thou-

History Of Woodbury

sand white oak cross piles, seven feet long, eight inches in diameter and one hundred and sixty-five thousand feet of sap pine or hemlock, two inches thick, by ten to twelve inches wide. The railroad was to be seven and one half miles in length.

This advertisement shows that the locomotive and cars were to be operated on wooden tracks. The road commenced operation January 29, 1838. The fare from Woodbury to Camden at the foot of Walnut Street was twenty-five cents each way. It issued its own scrip or currency which was a common thing in those days, following the suspension of specie payments by banks. At first there were three trains in each direction the first one of which left Woodbury at daybreak.

The hotel formerly occupied by Jesse Smith, one time sheriff and surrogate was called the Woodbury R. R. House or Depot hotel. In June 1839 it was proposed to extend the railroad to Glassboro, Malaga, Allowaystown, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis Creek, (Dennisville) and Cape Island (Cape May) but the effort failed to succeed. At this time a number of stage routes to the lower counties passed through Woodbury.

The Camden and Woodbury R. R. had its station opposite the Quaker Meeting grounds and continued to operate for a few years and was afterwards rebuilt and steel rails were used.

During 1838 there were nine district schools in Deptford township, known as Deptford Free School House, Woodbury School (Academy), Red Bank School House, Thorofare School House, Lord's School House, Bee's School House, Truss Bridge School House, Almonesson School House and one in the house of James Davis.

In this year the County Temperance Society with officers and ten managers and the Washington Literary Society were organized. Application was made to the Legislature for permission to sell the old Methodist Church and lot in Woodbury.

James Matlock, one of the best known men of the County died in Woodbury January 15, 1840, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard according to the Constitution. He was a judge and distinguished attorney and very active in civil and political affairs.

In April 1839 the Salem Banner a newspaper of that town proposed the publication of a history of Salem to be written by Colonel Robert G. Johnson. The price was

Correspondence On Historical Address

to be seventy-five cents a copy if a sufficient number of subscriptions could be obtained to warrant the undertaking. This little book today fetches from ten to twenty-five dollars a copy but it is not nearly so scarce as Carter's "Woodbury and Vicinity."

Mickle's Reminiscences of Old Gloucester County the best of all histories of Southern New Jersey is another publication that is in considerable demand at high prices. The writer has Isaac Mickle's personal interleaved and slightly annotated copy. He died a short time after its publication.

Yours truly,

FRANK H. STEWART,

President Gloucester County Historical Society.

THE "BLUES OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY

The Enrollment List of a Famous Military Company

We, the subscribers, residents and inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, do agree and promise to and with each other, to enroll and form ourselves into a company of Volunteer Infantry to be called the "Blues of Gloucester County"—and we further pledge ourselves to uniform immediately upon the signature of 50 names:

Woodbury, August 27, 1814.

Randall Sparks, William H. Ross, James Ward, William Roe, Thomas Rawlings, Simon Sparks, James Dorman, John Learmonth, William Scott, Thomas Ashbrook, Joseph C. Smith, James G. Moyston, John M. Gibson, Levi Lippincott, Robert Roe, David Vanneman, Samuel Brickleton, Cornelius Tice, William C. Fifer, Samuel W. Whitecar, John Fletcher, Benjamin Darlington, Thomas Richards, Henry Roe, Junior, Robert L. Armstrong, Aaron M. Wilkins, Isaac Brown, Joseph Stirling, Joseph Richards, Joseph Hugg, Jacob Sears, William Batt, Amasa Pew, Davis Watson, Samuel L. Howell, Jacob S. Howell, William Hugg, John D. Watson, Gideon Burroughs, J. Madara, Samuel Cheeseman, John Mickle, Franklin B. Frost, Maths. Barton, Jonas Cattell, Joseph Townsend, John Simmerman (for Edward Andrews), Benjamin Shreve, William Rulon, Nathan Thompson, Charles Branson, Jonathan Kenney, Simeon Jones, Somers Owin, John Roberts, Charles Wilkins, Charles Crump, George Lippincott, Charles M. Page, Isaac Hewett, Edward Cox (his X mark), Benjamin Bartlett, John Matlack, Independence Ellis, Samuel C.

History Of Woodbury

Thackrey, Job Cole (his X mark), Robert F. Chatham, Charles Kingslyer, James Cox (for Smith substitute), John Dunaway (17th No., 1814 for Fletcher substitute), David Perce, Henry Davis.

The day the news reached Woodbury that the British had burned public property at Washington was the date of this enrollment list headed by Randall Sparks. The Company was in the fort at Billingsport for three months or more. It was the best known military organization of Gloucester County for a long time. Its flag is in the museum of the Gloucester County Historical Society as is the original signed list.

(Mr. Frank H. Stewart, in his comment concerning incidents in Judge B. F. Carter's History of Woodbury and Vicinity, referred to "The Blues of Gloucester County." They were a famous military company of the Revolutionary War, and their enrollment list is printed in the 1930 publication of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. An interesting letter about the "Blues" was printed in that same issue of the New Jersey Society. It is addressed to Judge Carter, author of the History of Woodbury. The letter is printed below.

Perth Amboy,
March 6, 1873.

B. F. Carter, Esq.,
Dear Sir:

I received yours of the 4th. I had heard of your lecture. I think every place ought to preserve its histories for the (future) of a neighborhood and some accounts of its early inhabitants are interesting, especially in new countries.

In looking back at my own life I find that I have been connected with events and people in many ways and at such times and under circumstances that would give a record of considerable interest to some men, while to others it would be nothing. There must be many men who can give you interesting history in reference to Woodbury. My Uncle James Roe can perhaps tell you of many who were in the Woodbury Blues, for he had three brothers in it, Robert, William and Henry.

About Judge White's Horse Troop I knew less than about the Volunteer Infantry. Mr. T. J. Cade can tell you much for he was with them. John M. Watson can also tell you much, I do not think he was one of them, however.

I remember the Fox hounds very distinctly. They used

Correspondence On Historical Address

to come along with a Negro well mounted, wearing a jockey cap and red jacket and over boots, perhaps one hundred hounds leashed together, two and two. He carried a horn and when he would toot, toot it and cry Ho-ho-ho the hounds would yelp and it was quite exciting. Mr. Smallwood and Watson will certainly remember the whipping post, the flogging of the negroes and others at the old Mulberry Tree, etc., etc.

I was quite young but all those things made a strong impression upon my mind and can never be forgotten. I think I can tell you of every man who lived in the town of Woodbury at that time. I remember the printer Crane. He published his paper in a one-story red frame house which stood on the spot where Dr. Clark's new house stands, along side of the old Westcoat brick house, next to Mr. Hopkins' property.

He published an article written by Benjamin Wilkins, descriptive of a Frolick, for which those exposed went to his office and whipped him. Crane had a brother who was a lawyer, Isaac W. Crane, who was a man of considerable talent and very little principle.

There were some rare characters in Woodbury in those days, Oliver Davis and John Gibson were men of rare originality, Mr. Smallwood can tell you much about them if he is stirred up a little on them. Colonel Joshua L. Howell, father of the doctor, was quite a character in those days. He had a noble wife and a large and fine family of sons and daughters, all of whom are gone except the doctor and his sister, Mrs. Janeway. They were connected with the Harrisons, the Whittalls, the Blackwoods, Fishers, etc., all of whom occupied full space in those days.

Amongst the Quakers were the Tatems, the Mickles, the Whittalls, the Coopers, the Andrews, the Reeves, the Hoppers, the Lords, and hosts of others. I should think amongst them all you could gather many interesting facts of history.

General F. Davenport was an old gentleman of the old school. He had a nephew, F. D. Howell, who he put in the navy as a midshipman and he was on board the frigate "United States" in her capture of Macedonian—Stephan Decatur,—and promoted for his gallantry and was afterwards with Decatur on the frigate President in her fight with the Indinan, frigate, another vessel of the British fleet and was killed in battle by a cannon ball which struck a gun and splintered in two, one fragment of which struck

History Of Woodbury

him. These facts I got from General Davenport in 1828. He got them of Com. Decatur himself and Commodore Richard Dale, who was first lieut. to Paul Jones of Revolutionary Days. I met them at my uncle's in Philadelphia and have heard them relate the battles of the Richard and Serapis by Jones and the famous battle of the Essex, under Porter. I also knew Com. Stewart and heard him relate the particulars of his battle in the Constitution. I never forgot these things.

General Davenport was with General Washington in his march to put down the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania and told me of many incidents of it.

There was a man named Bill Crump, a tailor, who was about four feet tall, an Englishman of violent temper, who hated the boys and you better believe that we "put him through," to our great delight and his particular annoyance.

Yours truly,

H. R. CAMPBELL.

Part III

WOODBURY 1871 TO 1936

A historian of some repute advises that events less than one hundred years old are not history, yet we believe that the process by which Woodbury has advanced from a country village of 2,000 souls in 1871 to a city of over 8,000 persons in 1936, will command the interest of Gloucester Countians, and perhaps be a guide to the professional historian of the future.

Fitzgerald's Legislative Manual gives the population of Gloucester County in 1870 at 21,562, and Judge Carter estimates the population of the new City of Woodbury at the date of its charter in 1871 at about 2100. The Federal census of 1880 gives the population of Woodbury as 2298. The same census gives the population of Gloucester County at 25,886.

It must be remembered that the decade from 1870 to 1880 was one in which the country passed through a panic, or depression, following the Civil War, and by 1880 the country was beginning to emerge from the paralysis of that period.

Our country is what it is because of the pioneering spirit of the people, and by the same reasoning, communities go forward or remain stationary, according as the pioneering spirit is developed in one or many of its inhabitants.

1871 to 1880

The City of Woodbury was fortunate in the first decade in developing a pioneer. He was George G. Green, the son of a county farmer.

George G. Green

George G. Green was the oldest son of the late Lewis M. Green. He was born at Clarksboro January 16, 1842. He was educated in the local schools and in Pennington Seminary, and studied medicine for two years at the University of Pennsylvania. He served his country for eight months in 1864, the closing year of the Civil War. He conducted drug stores in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Athens, Ohio.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1872, Mr. Green returned to

History Of Woodbury

Woodbury bringing with him his bride, Angie L. Brown,* a niece of Hon. Leonard Brown, of Athens, Ohio. He had purchased from his father recipes of Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, preparations that the father had manufactured in a small way. The experience which the young man had gained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Athens prepared him for the big job he had in mind—making these preparations household words the world around.

The first laboratory is still standing. It is the shop-like building on West Barber avenue, Woodbury, west of the residence of the late Mayor Lewis M. Green, on South Broad street. In June, 1873, the business was moved to more extensive quarters at the corner of Cooper street and Green avenue, and in October, 1879, to the present large building on Green avenue, at the foot of Hopkins street, and on the east side of the railroad.

Dr. Green's first residence in Woodbury was the cottage on the Reeves lot, site of the present Court apartments on South Broad street; the second on Euclid street; and in 1876 he moved to the stone mansion on Cooper street.

Trained Many Men

At the beginning of his business activities in Woodbury, Mr. Green called about him young Woodbury men. Cornelius C. Voorhies, who began as a checking clerk, became general manager. Henry C. Foote, who was the first bookkeeper, became head of a corps of bookkeepers. George E. Pierson, drafted from the printer's case in the Constitution office, was head of the advertising and checking department. Charles C. Gebhardt, still among us in his young 80's was in the manufacturing department as was John H. Lupton, whose son, John H. Jr., is now general manager. David O. Watkins, who has passed thru the offices of Councilman, Mayor, Assemblyman, Speaker of Assembly, State Commissioner of Banking, Governor for a brief term, for years the county's most prominent lawyer, and President of the Farmers and Mechanics bank, was private secretary to Dr. Green during the period he was preparing for his legal career. Mark W. Flitcraft was the first printer. In the succeeding years, hundreds of Woodbury boys found employment in the Green laboratories, all the way from salesmen to the various departments.

*(Niece of Grandmother Brown in "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years" by Harriet Connor Brown, published 1929).

1871 To 1936

Very early in his success, Mr. Green began to accumulate real estate. He had title to most of what we call East Side, and owned lots on nearly every city street, and farms in the township.

Newspapers

In this first decade the newspaper business received much impetus. In August, 1877, William E. Shoch and Frank Heritage, native young men of the county, founded the Liberal Press, under the name of Shoch & Heritage. A year later William E. Gibbs started the Gloucester County Democrat. The following February he abandoned the publication and in March, 1879, the paper passed to James D. Carpenter, by purchase.

Churches

At the end of the first decade as a city, Woodbury had eight churches—Episcopal, First Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Friends, Roman Catholic. The Methodist church was then a brick structure located at what is now 220-222 South Broad street, and St. Patrick's church was in the frame building that stood on Salem avenue, The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church was also established here.

Gloucester County Bar

At this period the Gloucester County Bar numbered nine members. The dean of the profession was probably Joshua S. Thompson, of Swedesboro, who had been Prosecutor of the Pleas for twenty-five years. Next in years of service was Richard Moore Ware, of Mullica Hill, James Moore, of Woodbury, and John S. Jessup. Belmont Perry was Prosecutor. The younger members were Joseph T. Sickler, Leaming Matlock, George Henry Hewitt of Clayton, and Edgar Shivers of Swedesboro.

Physicians in Woodbury

Physicians in active practice in Woodbury in 1880 were Dr. Henry C. Clark, Dr. John B. Keasby, Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, and Dr. Wallace McGeorge. Dr. Joseph Fithian and Dr. Benjamin P. Howell, old practitioners here, had retired, or had restricted their activities.

Hotels

In 1878 Mahlon W. Newton purchased from Adon G. Wills the hotel at the corner of Broad and Delaware streets. This house, according to published statement was built in 1810, and up to 1878 had five owners: Sheriff John Eyles, John Phipps, William B. Glover, Mr. Norcross, Adon G. Wills, Mr. Newton being the sixth. Mr. Newton made

History Of Woodbury

many changes and improvements, modernizing the house and erecting brick stables and sheds. At that time, with a population of 2,298, the city had three hotels, Newton's, Paul's, and Columbia, the last-named on the site of the Underwood Hospital. There were also three beer saloons. The hotels were licensed by the courts, while the saloons received their permits from City Council.

The First Impression

We shall attempt to describe Woodbury as we first saw it on our arrival here in the spring of 1879.

Passengers on arrival at the railroad station did not descend to the platform, but stepped directly to the platform, which was flush with the platform of the cars. The station was of unplanned hemlock lumber that some time in the past had been whitewashed. At the north end of the station-platform passengers descended to the street. The railroad entrance to the city was not attractive. The lot now occupied by St. Patrick's church was vacant, and enclosed by a dilapidated rail fence, against which was piled refuse of all sorts. An outstanding enterprise on Cooper street was the Vannaman Green Houses, on the lot now occupied by the Daniel S. Steelman residence. Except for these greenhouses Cooper street was a strictly residential street. The Prehl livery and sales stables occupied the lot on the east side of Hendry's court, Friendship Fire Company's station was on the north side of Cooper street nearly opposite Hendry's court. The most distinguished building in the city was the court house. It had been erected in 1787, of red brick, and was located on the present county property at Broad and Delaware streets, and was surmounted by a clock that kept the citizens informed of the correct time. It is safe to say, that first-night guests at Newton Hotel were informed of the passing of every hour by the loud gong of that clock.

A Wide Main Street

Whatever mistakes the first Woodburians made in city building, the layout of Broad street was not one of them. Here is a street that between the junction of Salem and Mullica Hill turnpikes and the creek, a distance of nearly a mile, has a width of sixty feet between curbs, and twenty foot sidewalks, a hundred feet between building lines. Fifty years ago Broad, Cooper, and Delaware streets were shaded by tall maples comparable today with the beautifully shaded towns one finds in New England.

1871 To 1936

Prominent Buildings

The office of the County Clerk was a one-story brick building located on the north-east corner of the county lot, while the Surrogate's office was in a similar building across the street, at what is now the entrance to Newton avenue. On the completion of the brown stone court house, these offices were moved there and the little brick offices removed.

Charles P. Abbot's general store and the post office were located in a frame building at the corner of Broad and Cooper streets, the site of the First National Bank, while on the opposite corner on Cooper street was John Brandt's bakery shop. Adjoining Newton's hotel on the south was Augustus Holstein's cigar manufactory, cigar store, oyster and beer saioon, while the family occupied the second story. The cigar factory, occupying the third floor, gave employment to many workmen, and aside from the George G. Green laboratory, was Woodbury's biggest industry.

Further south on the west side of Broad street were Josiah G. Cloud's grocery store, Joseph F. Sitley's barber shop, in which our late townsman Max F. Engle, was a workman; Henry Fraas's shoe store, Stokes lumber yard and hardware store, and the Presbyterian church, a plain brick building.

Further south on Broad street was Albertus S. Simmerman's undertaking establishment and residence; the flour, feed and provision store of Umba and Page; William H. Sithens, grocer; Thomas Glover, blacksmith and wheelwright. Further south was Jacob Muller's blacksmith shop and Christian Sofleiss and Sons, tinsmiths. At the junction of Salem and Mantua avenues was the beer saloon of John Rachor, Sr., whose fame as a boniface extended far in all points of the compass.

Hayti street ran east from Broad at the intersection of Mantua avenue. Several years later the name was changed to Carpenter street, in honor, we have been told, of one of the newspaper publishers of the city! But this was never acknowledged.

The out standing business building in the city was the *Town Hall at the corner of Broad and German streets, (now Barber Ave.). Charles W. Starr, dry goods merchant, occupied the store fronting on Broad street, while

*Torn down in 1936 to make way for Socony-Vacuum Service Station.

History Of Woodbury

the public library occupied a room fronting on German street. The hall on the second floor was the civic centre of the city. Political and public meetings, lectures, balls, etc. were held there. The city took genuine pride in this building which had been erected by the stock subscriptions of public spirited citizens to supply a public need. Garrigues & Snyder, wall-paper merchants and paper-hangers, occupied a small store on German street.

In the next block north Thomas Brooke Joslin, the Republican leader of the time, had a grocery store, and at the corner of Broad and Hopkins, Jacob M. Patterson had a stove and tin store. On the corner site of the present Star Market, one Cris Gross had a beer saloon, and further north Walter Dell had a clothing store.

At this period it would seem that the vicinity of German street (now Barber avenue) vied with Broad and Cooper street as the business centre of the city.

Woodbury Academy

At the corner of Broad and Centre streets was Woodbury Academy, a frame building painted a somber brown. This was the educational centre of the city, presided over by William Milligan. Mr. Milligan will probably have no successor in the admiration, even affection, of this people. His old pupils, and some of them now occupy high places in the business and professional life of the city, never lose an opportunity to pay tribute to his memory. The initials of Captain Lawrence of "Don't give up the ship" fame, were carved in the tower of this school which Lawrence attended at one time.

The need for a new school house had been realized and was the subject of debate at the annual school meeting held March 23, 1879, and was settled by the adoption of a motion by John M. Henderson, that a new building be erected on the site of the present one at a cost not to exceed \$10,000. A pupil of that period informs us that the school pupils had a long vacation that summer and the new building was completed that year at a cost of \$9,000.

North on Broad street was the shoe store of Jacob Mounce, the Constitution office, Clara Cozens, milliner, Judge Carter's drug store and James M. Pierson's meat market.

Intermingled along were some beautiful old homes—the John M. Watson, Dr. Joseph Fithian, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, Joseph L. Reeves, and others less pretentious.

North of the Court House

Proceeding north from the court house was Charles S. Knisell's dry goods and notions store which occupied the site of the Farmers and Mechanics bank. Further north was John M. Saunders' hardware and provision store. Then came Paul's hotel. The next enterprise north of the hotel was Green's wharf where the Sea-side Park, Woodbury's steamship line to Philadelphia docked. On the wharf Daniel Thackara had coal, lime and cement for sale.

In May of that year Charles Walton purchased the business from Mr. Thackara and continued it for many years.

The brick building near Green's wharf was occupied by Henry Leppee, father of our townsman, John H. Leppee, as a flour mill. The building has since been a cannery, a machine shop, etc. In recent years the building has been razed, and a service station has been erected by the Sun Oil Company.

A covered bridge spanned the creek, and a toll gatherer demanded and received one penny from each vehicle that passed over.

We will now return to Cooper street, via the east side of Broad. Near the bridge was Daniel J. Packer's blacksmith and wheelwright shop, and further up the hill was the Friends meeting house. The appearance of this fine property has not changed greatly with the years. The trees are probably a little taller, and the stone wall along the walk was built to maintain the bank, but otherwise the property is unchanged. A brick school house, near the sidewalk, was removed several years ago. On the northeast corner of Broad and Hunter streets stood the Matlock homestead (now Brewer's Hospital), built in 1833 by James Matlock from oak cut from his own woods.

At the southeast corner of Broad and Hunter streets was the First National Bank, in a building erected especially for banking purposes. At that time there were only two banks in the county, the other being the Swedesboro National Bank.

About midway between the bank and Cooper street was James M. Roe's grocery, and near the corner of Cooper street was Dr. Charles T. Bennett's dental office and residence.

The First Ward

Our recollection of the First ward would have been less accurate had we not had access to the mind and observa-

History Of Woodbury

tion of our distinguished citizen, Warner Underwood. As we proceed north from the bridge the first business place was that of M. Ware Scott, grocer, in the Estell building at the corner of Broad street and Red Bank avenue where now the Underwood Hospital property stands. On the opposite corner on the east was the store of Josiah Wood, but he was soon after succeeded by John Brandt, with a hotel.

Further north Mrs. Lydia A. Tomlin had a dry goods and notions store, and opposite from her business place Edward C. Cattell had his undertaking business. Theodore F. Burkett, who represented the Ward many years in City Council had a grocery and feed store further north on the west side of the street; Gottlieb and Catherine Eisenhardt conducted a successful bakery business on the east side of Broad street just north of Undertaker Cattell's place of business.

Streets and Sidewalks

The streets of Woodbury were unpaved. Broad street being a section of the Mullica Hill and Woodbury Turnpike Company, was kept in condition by that corporation, but streets were a serious problem, especially in the spring. The walks were paved with brick.

County Free From Debt

A special meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders was held on November 20, 1879, and during the session County Collector Joseph Paul reported that since the annual meeting the sum of \$14,000 had been borrowed, and that this sum, also \$10,000 in bonds for rebuilding the jail, had been paid, and that the only county debt was the Surplus Revenue fund. In this day when debts are the principal topic of conversation, that statement reads like a story from the Arabian Nights. Yet that report was made without flourish, or compliment, and was just an item in the day's work.

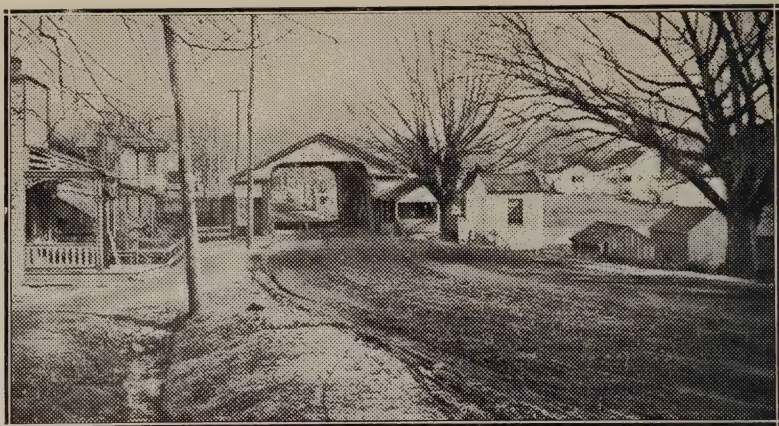
That Woodbury, in the fall of 1879 was just a comfortable country village is revealed in an item in the issue of the newspaper of December 18, which gives the average weight of three hogs killed by Daniel J. Packer as 512 pounds. On the same date Joseph Paul killed four hogs that averaged 452 pounds each.

General Howell Post

At a meeting of Civil War veterans held in the Court House July 29, 1879, it was resolved to form a Grand Army



James D. Carpenter, the compiler of the History of Woodbury.



The old covered bridge on Broad Street over Woodbury Creek which was replaced in 1893 by the bridge now in use. The roadway was raised 9 feet for the new bridge so that canal boats could pass underneath.



This beautiful Friends Meeting House stands on the hill on the east side of North Broad Street near the creek. The west end of the building was erected in 1715, and the east end in 1785. This is the oldest original place of worship in this section.

1871 To 1936

Post under the title of General Howell Post. A committee of ten was ordered appointed by the chair to solicit members and collect the muster fee of \$2. The committee comprised: Joseph H. Preston, George D. Troth, George S. Downs, W. M. V. Pierce, Joseph C. Watson, C. D. Stanton, George W. Clark, Henry Chew, J. Knisell, J. W. Parris, Joshua Dawson. The last surviving member of that Post, James Hutchinson died in 1933.

Thomas Glover

We cannot close this decade without reference to a few of the history-making personages. Thomas Glover was one of the early builders of Woodbury. He was born near Mt. Ephraim, September 15, 1806. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Burlington, and later served two years as a journeyman. Then he located in Woodbury, at what is now the corner of Broad and High streets. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fish is now on the site. Business prospered, and in 1842 he added farming to his business, buying a considerable acreage, partially in the city limits, at \$25 per acre. In 1878 High street was opened and the \$25 per acre land sold at from \$600 to \$800 per lot. In 1879 he retired from business, transferring it to his son, Jacob. He had three sons, Jacob, the wheelwright and blacksmith; Thomas, the farmer, and Dr. William Augustus, a physician. The survivors of Thomas Glover's family are two grandchildren, Mrs. Clarence L. Goodrich, of Rugby Place, and Walter L. Glover, at Broad and High street. They are the children of Jacob Glover.

The Simmerman Property

Albertus S. Simmerman was the city undertaker. He was the son of John Simmerman, a native of Germany, who was the first undertaker in Woodbury, establishing the business in 1808, and continuing it until his retirement in 1847. Albertus was the oldest of four children, and when his father retired, succeeded him in business. The home of the father, the site of the Budd Motor Company, was the home of the son, where Albertus was born.

The Simmerman house was a two story frame building, about twenty feet from the sidewalk. Filling the space between the house and building line were two mounds of white-washed stone and cobbles, great pieces of colored glass, and large sea shells, all of which received the especial attention of Mrs. Simmerman, a delightful old lady, who spent her spare time arranging and rearranging her treas-

History Of Woodbury

ures and the flowers which grew among them. It was a kind of pioneer rock garden, ingenious and colorful. The undertaking establishment was just south of the residence. In construction and appearance it was almost a duplicate of the home. There were no casket makers in those days, hence Mr. Simmerman made his as required, his large warehouse being full of partially completed coffins. We still remember Mr. Simmerman's large mahogany hearse. It was beautiful, but terrible!

There was a stern side to Mr. Simmerman as the following will disclose: When city council enacted an ordinance requiring property owners to curb and pave the sidewalk at Cooper and Euclid streets, Mr. Simmerman refused to comply, considering it an infringement on his rights, Council, therefore, did the work and sent a bill to the owner. Later Mr. Simmerman strode into the collector's office and flung a bag of gold on his desk, with the comment, "You have assumed to control my property, help yourself to my money", and stamped out with his head high.

This picturesque property disappeared to make way for the Thomas Hutchinson garage, which is now owned by the Budd Motor Company.

Adjoining the Simmerman home on the north was the Samuel H. Kirby homestead where now stands a luxurious diner.

The General French House

Riggins's store at the corner of Broad street and Aberdeen Place is historic ground. It was the residence of the late General Samuel French, a Gloucester County boy. He was born near Mullica Hill, and was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, in the class with General Grant. He was a lieutenant during the war with Mexico and then resigned his commission.

He married a Mississippi lady previous to the Great Rebellion and settled to the life of a planter on the great plantation in the South. At the outbreak of the war he was summoned by the Governor of his state to instruct a class in the making of ammunition, later to drill Mississippi boys, in the manual of arms. The first he knew he was in command of a regiment of state troops, and rose to the rank of general.

During the war, citizens of Woodbury threatened to burn the house, but Sheriff Joseph Carter got there first. Mounting an upper window the Sheriff flung the stars and stripes to the breeze, and the wrath of the people subsided.

1871 To 1936

After the war, General French came north, negotiated a loan in Philadelphia, returned to his plantation, and resumed life at the old home. Fortune smiled, and he was a frequent visitor in Woodbury. Mrs. Howard E. Thompson now of Bordentown, widow of the Rev. Howard E. Thompson, Rector of Christ Church many years, is a daughter of General French.

In 1879 the French house was occupied by the late Joseph S. Dell, wholesale cloth merchant of Philadelphia, father of our late townsman, Frank P. Dell.

An Old Nursery

In the mid-19th century much of the land South of Cooper street, and most of Woodbury Heights, belonged to the late William Griscom, while the section north of Cooper street, and between Hester's Branch and East Branch and Woodbury Creek, was the property of the late David Griscom.

David acquired the property about 1840, and his residence is now owned by Daniel P. Mitchell. In addition to general farming David combined the nursery business, and many of the beautiful shade trees that still adorn our East Side, were planted by him. Lovers Lane, two rows of tall pines that bordered the side walk on East Cooper street near Frank H. Stewart's home, until a few years ago, were planted by him, and the rare Japanese Cypress, on the Myron E. Douglass property, was one of his fine selections.

David died about 1866, and about 1876 George G. Green purchased the David Griscom holdings.

It will be difficult for this generation, familiar with concrete roads and bridges, to realize that during those days small streams were forded, and we are indebted to our late townsman, James C. Griscom, one of David's numerous nephews, for the knowledge that Hester's Branch was one of them. He tells that David's boys, attending school down Delaware street, were sometimes detained in reaching school and reaching home, by high tides, until some one overcame the difficulty by throwing a twenty foot plank across the stream. The fate of that plank, as told to James C. Griscom, by his cousin, David, who died in Pennsylvania in 1933 at the age of 92 years, is interesting as proving that boys in the mid-19th century were not different from the breed we know. The boys disliked their schoolteacher. One night the teacher spent the evening at David's home, and when he crossed the plank going home, it broke and precipitated him in the cold waters of the

History Of Woodbury

stream. Inspection the next day revealed that the plank had been sawed nearly through, but the young David never acknowledged that he had a hand in destroying the "bridge".

1880 to 1890

The decade from 1880 to 1890 was the most prosperous in the city's history, the increase in population being 1,569, or 68.28 per cent. The population in 1890 was 3,867, 2,298 in 1880. The cause of this increase may be directly traceable to the activities in which Dr. George G. Green was largely interested.

The erection of Green's Block, at the corner of Broad and Centre streets, in 1880, was the beginning. It is still the outstanding business building in the city. Originally, the building comprised four large and one small stores on the first floor, Green's Opera House and four large business offices on the second floor, the armory of Company E., N. G. of N. J., on the third floor and a bowling alley and billiard room in the basement. All four stores were occupied as soon as the building was completed by L. Brown & Co., hardware; Charles W. Starr, dry goods; Alfred S. Marshall, druggist, with fine space in the rear for the library; Charles G. Gebhart, Grocer; and Edmund DuBois, tobacconist. The Gloucester County Democrat occupied the north east room on the second floor, City Council another, a novelty manufacturing another, while the remaining room was the first meeting place of the Sunday School from which the Central Baptist Church sprang.

An Early Factory

About the same time Harry Tatum built a sash, door and box factory on the north side of Woodbury river. Lumber was brought to the mill in three masted schooners and the business prospered. The order that kept the factory busy was making boxes for the Green laboratory.

The enterprise that brought the biggest influx of skilled labor to the city was started in 1881, when the Woodbury Glass Works was incorporated, George G. Green was president, Israel C. Voorhies, secretary and treasurer; Christian C. Madden, superintendent, with William Connolly, John Runge, Charles F. Marshall and Belmont Perry constituting the board of managers.

The pick of South Jersey glassblowers subscribed for stock in the works, with the majority coming from Glassboro, Clayton and Salem. We have to thank Mrs. A. A. Stokes, and Mr. Frank Pennington for a list of the work-

1871 To 1936

men—stockholders, who brought their families here, many of them building their own homes, and participating in the activities of the city. Of twenty-eight, the following are now living: Charles Andorfer at Swedesboro; William Dilkes, Westville; Jonathan Parker, Bridgeton; Daniel Parker, Atlantic City; William Stratton, Camden. The following have passed to their reward: Aaron and Joseph Andorfer, William Connolly, Augustus Shultz, Thomas C. Pennington, William Vanhook, John McClellan, William Griscom, William Keebler, John Runge, Jonathan Newbern, Peter Moss Brooks, Max Holston, William Riley, Charles F. Marshall, William Saylor, Christian A. Madden, James Parks, John Thompson, Daniel Lutz, Joseph Newborn, Benjamin Parker, Barber Crist. The largest order these works had to fill was that for the Green laboratories.

Standard Glass Works

The following year the Standard Window Glass works was organized with the following stockholders: George G. Green, John I. Estell, S. Paul Loudenslager, Benjamin C. Brown and Henry C. Loudenslager. The factory was located in the First Ward, at the north end of the covered bridge, on the land now occupied by the Woodbury Coal and Supply Company. The capacity of the works was fifty-five thousand boxes of glass per annum, (all sizes.) There was another increase in population when workers for this plant came to the city, and they settled largely in the First Ward.

Lutheran Church Organized

The German Presbyterian church was organized May 5, 1882, by Rev. John W. Bischoff. The first services were held in Sofleiss' hall, on South Broad Street, near Salem avenue, and continued there until the new church edifice was erected in 1883, on Lincoln street. The church is now known as the German Lutheran church.

Mayor Lewis M. Green

The decade of 1880-1890 began with Lewis M. Green re-elected Mayor in March, 1880. Mayor Green revealed that the police have long been a problem of mayors. He told City Council bluntly that he wanted the policemen to go on duty earlier in the evening, between eight and nine o'clock; that during the past year "I have acted as Mayor, Policeman, and City Marshal, but this year I do not propose to do so."

City and County Expenses

Municipal elections were held March 9. On the Tuesday following, the Board of Education in public meeting

History Of Woodbury

appropriated the sum of \$6500 for maintaining the public schools of the city. Of this sum, \$2100 was for debt and interest, and \$4400 for current expenses and erecting a school in South Woodbury for colored children, "as the building now used as a school there is owned by the M. E. Church, colored, and they propose using it as a parsonage." At the organization meeting of City Council on the same evening, City Clerk Clymer reported that he had granted licenses for the sale of malt liquors to John Rachor and Charles Sager. Council fixed the following wage scale for the year: Laborers, \$1.10 per day; horse and cart, with man, \$2.00 per day; team, \$3.00 per day; scraping, \$4.00; lamplighters, and policemen, \$33 per month.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, May 11, the following sums, for the purposes specified, were ordered raised by taxation:

Courts	\$6,000
County Jail	1,800
County Poor House	6,000
Paupers	4,000
Lunatics	6,000
Expenses of Freeholders, committees and salaries of officers	800
Coroners	400
Elections	700
Stationery	500
Advertising and Printing	125
Incidentals	675
Discounts	300
County Superintendent's Salary and Interest on Surplus Revenue	2,500
Permanent Improvements to Public Buildings and Grounds	800
Bridges and Culverts	10,000

Total Appropriations\$35,000

Census Items

A communication published in the "Democrat", signed by Jesse C. Chew, taker of the State census of 1875 and the Federal census of 1890, reveals some facts not contained in the official publications of that year. During the period from 1870 to 1875 Mr. Chew says the population of Woodbury increased by 60, while during the period from 1875 to 1880 the increase was 282. In 1880 there were 478 houses in Woodbury, 20 of which were unoccupied. During

the year ending June 1, 1880, there were 50 births and 30 deaths in the city. An interesting fact in connection with the census of Woolwich township was the statement that there were three women there who were mothers of 53 children; one had 22, another 16, another 15. On June 1, 1880, there were two persons in the county jail, and during the year ending June 1, 1880, the jail had received 41 persons who were maintained by the county at a cost of \$483.37. There were ten farms in the city limits, and eight establishments of productive industry.

DuPont Co. in Gloucester County

The duPont Company of Wilmington made their first purchase of land near Gibbstown on April 30, 1880, of three farmers—one the farm of John H. Mullen. The farm was supposed to contain 336 acres, at a price per acre, strict measurement. Strict measurement revealed 49 acres in excess of the supposed acreage, so Mr. Mullen was the winner in a considerable amount.

The Delaware River Railroad between Woodbury and Penn's Grove, went into operation in 1874. It was first called the Delaware Shore Railroad. It became embarrassed financially and was purchased by Thomas L. Ogden at Receiver's Sale. After his death in August, 1880, at the age of 46 years, the road was purchased by the duPont Powder Company, by whom it is yet operated. Many Gloucester County citizens suffered severe financial loss by the deficits during the early years of the road's operation. On August 31, 1880, the directors elected Mr. William S. Conner, of Woodbury, president, to succeed Mr. Ogden.

Surplus Revenue

In the issue of the "Democrat", September 30, 1880, is a report signed by Charles S. Knisell, George W. Grier and John M. Saunders, a committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders on the Surplus Revenue. Outside of officialdom very few citizens know what that term represents. In 1836, the end of the Jackson administration, the Federal Government had a surplus of \$40,000,000, so Congress decided to pay the money to the then existent states in proportion to their population. New Jersey received \$764,670.44. The legislature of 1837 directed that it "be paid to the counties in proportion to the amount of State tax paid by the several counties the previous year, they giving their bond to the State for the amount received."

Gloucester County gave its bond to the State and received \$55,687.02, pledging its faith to the State to return

History Of Woodbury

the same should it ever be wanted by the general government. The county, through the Board of Chosen Freeholders, ordered that said amount be loaned to its citizens, and the yearly interest received should be paid by the County Collector to the several townships for the benefit of schools in proportion to the amount of county tax by them paid the previous year. In 1837 Atlantic County was set off from Gloucester County, and in 1844 Camden County was set off and each of those received their proportion of this fund, reducing Gloucester County's indebtedness to the State to \$30,191.71. It must not be assumed that the administration of the fund has been smooth sailing through the years.

Political Excitement

The year 1880 being presidential election year afforded much political excitement. Democrats and Republicans started campaigning early in July. Leaders for the Democrats were John M. Henderson, county chairman; Joseph S. Dell, Dr. George G. Green, Clarence Eyre, Belmont Perry, Isaac E. Jarrett, John G. Whittall, Harry Waram, J. S. Eldridge, James H. Pierson. At the first meeting in the Court House 176 signed the membership roll, and committees were appointed on membership, finance, Wigwam, badges, etc. and the title Woodbury Hancock and English Club was adopted. Enthusiasm was unconfined. While this is supposed to be a Woodbury story it will not be amiss to inject the fact that every township had at least one club, and some two. Logan had its George G. Green Club also the Peter F. Locke Democratic Club. This it was understood meant that the person thus honored supplied the uniforms and banners, and saw to it that the interests of "his boys" were protected throughout the campaign. At a meeting in Woodbury during the campaign, 1500 thoroughly trained, gaily caparisoned young men marched to the music of many bands, Democratic homes were illuminated, (and by the same token Republican homes were dark) while the populace lined the streets and cheered. Late at night coffee and sandwiches were served.

The campaign closed with a victory for the Republican candidates, Garfield and Arthur. And then the Republicans paraded and cheered and Democratic homes were dark.

Business Activity

The year 1881 was one of great business activity in Woodbury, especially in the building industry. Green's Block, Woodbury Glass Works and many residences were

1871 To 1936

constructed. John M. Henderson built two houses on Center St., and hammer and saw rang in nearly every street.

On February 2, farmers of the vicinity met in the Court House to discuss the establishment of a creamery. Charles B. Leonard presided and a temporary organization was formed with the following directors: Joseph Carter, William Wade Griscom, John C. Tatum, John G. Whittall, George L. Dilks, William S. Cattell, Clayton M. Shuster, J. Wood Hannold, Charles B. Leonard. Four hundred shares of stock were subscribed and by-laws adopted. The site most favorably considered was the Porter lot on Hunter St. The creamery began business June 23, the first day's receipts being 1400 pounds of milk.

City Council was in a progressive mood, and Old Foggyism was on the run. But when Councilman W. Harrison Livermore proposed in council to divide the city into two voting precincts (because he had no doubt there were over 600 voters) his proposal was defeated because 598 was the largest vote ever polled. On February 15, council enacted an ordinance opening Green Ave. from Cooper St. to German St. That the progressive movement of the city had invaded the county is indicated by the creation of the Township of East Greenwich out of Greenwich and Mantua Townships. The law setting up the new township was advertised February 24, 1881.

Mayor Green Resigns

That all was not harmony between the mayor and council is evidenced by Mayor Green sending in his resignation, giving as a reason that council refused to yield him control of the police, enacted ordinances he opposed and refused to enact those he favored. To add insult to injury council refused to accept the resignation.

Gift of Public Park

The first gift of land to the city was received by council in June, 1881, when Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hall presented a deed for the lot on East Cooper street, now west of the Country Club and opposite the Evergreen Apartments, to be used as a public park forever.

Woodbury Gas Co.

About this time citizens were agitating the need of gas works. On August 9, the Woodbury Gas Company was incorporated, the incorporators being W. Harrison Livermore, William H. Curtis, Mahlon W. Newton, Lewis M. Green, Dr. Henry C. Clark, William Soffleiss, George G. Green, Charles W. Starr and George H. Barker. The capital

History Of Woodbury

was \$30,000, shares \$25 each. An isolated fact in connection with the establishment of the gas company's office on Cooper street, is that a telephone installed between it and the window glass works operated perfectly.

Period of Civic Improvement

With the opening of the year 1882, a new spirit was abroad in the city, and civic betterment moved to the front. The first of the organizations to claim public attention was the Improvement Association, of which Mr. Benajah W. Andrews was president; Henry C. Foote, treasurer; George H. Barker, secretary, George G. Green, Thomas Brooke Joslin, Harry A. Flanigen, Charles W. Starr, John M. Henderson, were managers. The auditors were George E. Pierson, William E. Schock and W. Harrison Livermore.

On February 6, the Woodbury Fire Association made an extensive report signed by Henry C. Foote, Belmont Perry and Henry C. Clark on water works, possible source of supply, various systems, cost of construction in other cities and towns of less than 10,000 population.

On March 8 ground was broken for the construction of a new window glass works on the large lot between Cedar street and the creek, near Broad street.

At a meeting of city council on April 13, the licenses for the sale of malt liquors granted Gustav Holdstein and John Rachor were declared illegal, because in one case one of the signers had not resided in the city for a full year, and in the other some signers were ineligible to sign licenses.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in May a motion to build a new court house at an expense of not over \$40,000 was defeated by a vote of 15 to 12. Previously the Grand Jury had told the board of the need of a new court house.

The year 1883 was one of conservative advancement. The Board of Chosen Freeholders considered the important subject of a new Court House, while City Council bent their best thoughts on such subjects as grades, curbs, new streets, new railroad station and solving the problem of making old streets more "citified." In an effort to improve Cooper street, oyster shells were spread over the section between Broad and the railroad, only to have them disappear in a few months, and when water mains were laid some time later the shells were found buried to a depth of from five to six feet. From this experience it was realized that solid street making here was a real problem.

1871 To 1936

At a special meeting of the Freeholders on March 22, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain the probable cost of a new court house, and Messrs. Higgins, Iredell, Iszard, Chew and Director Knisell were selected. Later, when this committee reported the probable cost of the structure to be \$60,000, the report was rejected by a vote of 17 to 13.

The April term of court opened April 3, with a civil list of one in the Supreme court, eight in the Circuit and two in Common Pleas. Twelve applications for hotel licenses were filed.

Telephone Exchange

On April 18 announcement was made that the telephone exchange was located in Brown's hardware store, and connection could now be had between Woodbury and Philadelphia. Both glass factories, Dr. Green's residence and laboratory, the West Jersey railroad station, the bank, all had telephones, and it was stated that those instruments would soon be installed in George H. Barker's office and Edward T. Bradbury's residence.

Further Improvements

On April 3 plans of Penn, Lincoln, Glover, Morris and West streets as prepared by Henry Russell were submitted to Council and referred to the street committee for inspection.

Real estate agent, George H. Barker, made a public sale of Red Bank and Tatum street building lots on April 28, and twenty were sold at prices ranging from \$65 to \$358.

In the annual report of the State Comptroller for 1882 we find a table of assessed wealth and debts of the cities of the State. Woodbury's valuation was given as \$1,411,140 and the city's debt as \$100.

There was much building in the city during 1883, especially on the East Side, on Poplar and Evergreen avenues. On September 3d, City Council enacted an ordinance to divide the city into wards.

In one respect, the city was more advanced then than at this date, because Jacob Yerkes had opened a bankers' and brokers' office and received hourly reports of New York and Philadelphia markets.

Of Interest to Farmers

Here are two incidents that we deem of considerable interest to present day readers though not connected with Woodbury; the cannery firm of Duell & Perry, at Wenonah, had put up 250,000 cans of tomatoes, and the season

History Of Woodbury

was just at its height, while Edmund J. Dawson, of Centre Square had sold 20,000 melons at from \$11 to \$17 per hundred.

Colonel Green's Tally-ho

Amid all the struggle to develop a growing city there was an occasional flash of color. One was when Dr. Green's great coach and four, the Tally-ho, with driver on a high seat and horn pealing, drove through the streets and country side, and the other when his nineteen salesmen returned for their yearly conference. On at least one night they were entertained at the home of their employer and always observed the rule to be dressed in swallow tail suits adorned with tall silk hats. And what old resident does not remember Colonel Green's "palace car" which stood on the siding at the railroad station preceding and following the winter migration of Colonel Green and his family to Pasadena?

Summer Excursions

The lodges of the county made a practice of building up their treasuries by giving an annual excursion to Atlantic City during July and August. Possibly the outstanding event of the kind was that given by Mariola Lodge, Knights of Pythias. These sometimes ran in three sections—from Pennsgrove, Salem and over the main line, and created as much excitement as the Fourth of July. These excursions were big events in the lives of old and young, married and single, and the railroads and the City-by-the-Sea made special effort to make the day "one long to be remembered."

Birds Destroy Pest

Aaron Ridgway was a prominent farmer near Clarksboro. In 1883 he had put out a large acreage of cabbage plants, and looked forward to a rich reward. One day he discovered the plants covered with a strange bug and his hopes of reward for his labor vanished until the day he discovered a great flock of crows and blackbirds had taken possession. After these disappeared, he discovered the bugs and insects had vanished. The lesson that it is wise to cherish the birds, even crows and blackbirds, might be taken seriously even in this day.

That the people were on their good behavior in 1884 in the interval of the December and April grand juries is revealed by the fact that the April grand inquest returned only nine true bills of indictment, but the usual number of applicants for hotel license were filed the number at

1871 To 1936

this term being thirteen. The last term of the year, in December, only five bills of indictment were returned.

Politics

In the municipal election held March 11, Joshua Dawson was elected Mayor over Lewis M. Green and George H. Barker by 58 plurality.

In the national conventions of the two dominant political parties, James G. Blaine, of Maine, was nominated for President and John A. Logan, for Vice President, by the Republicans, and the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President. The Democratic county ticket was Thomas M. Ferrell, for Congressman; John M. Henderson, for Senator; Daniel F. Crean, for Assembly; Jacob V. Holdcraft, for Sheriff. The Republican County ticket was George H. Hires, of Salem, for Congress; Senator, Stacy L. Pancoast; Assembly, Job S. Haines; Sheriff, Daniel J. Packer. The campaign was fought with more than the usual bitterness, the personal characters of the candidates being assailed in press and on the stump. Gloucester County cast her Presidential vote for Blaine and Logan, by 647 majority, but gave a majority of 151 for Mr. Ferrell, the Democratic Congressional candidate, but this was overcome in the other counties of the District, electing Mr. Hires; Mr. Pancoast received a majority of 476; and Mr. Haines, 304; and Mr. Packer, 658.

Building Activity

The year was marked by considerable building activity, but notwithstanding urgings from the Bench and Bar of the county the Board of Freeholders turned thumbs down on all appeals for a new court house.

In the year 1885 Woodbury took several steps forward. The first was taken by City Council when, on February 5, the newly created Woodbury Electric and Power Company's offer to light the city on moonless nights with thirty-three electric lights of the Thomson-Houston system, for the sum of \$2500 was accepted. The company's stockholders were Dr. Henry C. Clark, Edward T. Bradway, Dr. Lewis M. Green, George H. Barker, John I. Estell, W. Harrison Livermore, and Mahlon W. Newton. The capital of the company was \$30,000.

Charles W. Starr was the first of the city's merchants to light his store with electric lights.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders held May 13, a committee of three was appointed

History Of Woodbury

to procure plans and specifications for a new court house. They offered a premium of \$100 for the first, and \$50 for the second best plan. Frank B. Ridgway, John Pierson, and Samuel Hopkins were appointed the committee. Hazelhurst and Huckel, architects, of Philadelphia, won the prize for the best plan.

Another glass factory was started during the summer, a hollow-ware plant by John I. Estell & Son, located on the north side of the creek at the bridge.

Water Plant Started

The summer of 1885 was unusually hot and dry. Water was low in the wells, and tasted woody. The local newspapers contained many contributed articles urging Council to build water works. Council heard the demand for a wholesome water supply and acted promptly. On August 1st, the Mayor and Council, with Casson & Murphy, civil engineers, made a tour of the surrounding country to locate a source of possible supply, and the Tan Yard stream near Sewell where the present pumping station is located made the best impression on both the city officials and engineers. Possible costs were placed at between \$50,000 and \$70,000. Councilmen were appointed a special committee on water works and work went forward. A special election was held and 379 votes were cast with a majority of 83 for the new water supply. The contract to build the works was awarded to Coon & Mooney, Pennsylvania contractors, for \$61,866 and water bonds in the sum of \$72,000 at 4 per cent interest were authorized.

While City Council was immersed in water works, the committee of the Board of Freeholders was also busy with the Court House proposition, and reported having entered into a contract with Arthur H. Williams, of Camden, to build the Court House for the sum of \$71,866.

Destructive Storm

At 3:20 P. M. on August 3d the most destructive cyclone that ever visited this section swept up the Delaware from the west, wrecking the famous steamer Major Reibold, and doing much damage to the city of Camden. The old steam boat, Mary Morgan, that made daily trips between Bridgeport and Philadelphia, under command of Captain John F. Truitt, escaped the force of the storm by a narrow margin.

Consumers Gas Co.

Early in the year 1886 the Consumers Gas Company was incorporated with a capital of \$45,000 par value of

1871 To 1936

shares, \$25. Dr. Henry C. Clark, W. Harrison Livermore, William Curtis, George H. Barker, Mahlon W. Newton, Samuel H. Grey, Edward T. Bradway, George G. Green, Charles W. Starr, Daniel F. Crean, John M. Henderson, Dr. Joseph B. Roe and Joseph W. Merritt, were the incorporators. Two acres of land were brought from the Railroad Company east of the railroad and south of the creek as the site of the plant.

Sale of Woodbury Park

By private sale, Woodbury Park, now the region north of Park avenue, North Woodbury, passed to the ownership of several Philadelphia gentlemen, and a sale of lots was held in mid-summer. A great crowd was present and thirty-three lots were sold at prices ranging from \$60 to \$280. Later it was stated a number of lots were disposed of at private sale. This sale terminated the existence of Woodbury's famous driving park, where the owners of fast stepping horses were wont to gather in large numbers at intervals during the summer.

A Young Lawyer

On May 26, 1886, a young lawyer selected Woodbury as the field in which he would practice his profession. He was a graduate from the office of Judge C. S. Tittsworth, Newark. He secured desk room in the office of Justice of the Peace Jephtha Abbot, at the corner of Broad and West Centre streets. This young man became known as Judge Austin H. Swackhamer, ripe in years and experience in his profession, and crowned with the highest judicial honors the people of the county could bestow. As a practitioner he was noted for his fidelity to his clients, and as Prosecutor and Judge for the application of the best traditions of his profession to problems before him. He died in February, 1935.

No Unemployment in 1886

With water works under construction by the city and a court house being built by the Freeholders, the summer of 1886 was a busy one in Woodbury. Labor was well-employed and building operations were in evidence on many streets. There was activity in real estate, too, and on the East Side and West Side new residences were under construction.

Fish Warden Charles B. Platt, in his annual report, stated that there were 139 gill nets fished in the Delaware river by residents of Gloucester County of an average length of 276 fathoms, a total of 45,000, on the Gloucester

History Of Woodbury

County front of 24 miles. Their catch numbered 367,000 shad. The five shore fishermen on the Gloucester County front reported 65,000 shad caught. The total number of men employed in gill fishing was 360 and in the shore fisheries, 170, making a total of 530 men. The catch this year was one-third less than last year because of the heavy freshets. The writer recalls that years ago an old gill fisherman told him that most of the homes on the river front were built and paid for by money made in the fishing business. At this writing, 1933, the fishing industry on the Gloucester County river front has disappeared. This is the price the county is paying for allowing the river to become be-fouled by sewage and oil-burning shipping.

Newbold Is Started

The "Windmill Farm" of 220 acres, lying between Westville and the Delaware River was purchased by George G. Green, John M. Moore, Joseph Parrish, John F. Hope, Martin Molony, Mr. Halstead of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and Stinson and Dickensheets, for \$40,000. It was the plan of the purchasers to lay out a model village, with a family hotel on the river front, and industrial plants. That piece of land was named Newbold, and is now the section of Westville west of the railroad. Land promoters who contemplated city building, or people who imagine a city built over night, may here witness what can be accomplished in that respect in forty-seven years, and under the most favorable circumstances, by men of large means and great enterprise.

Late in the year 1886 City Council paused long enough in striving to complete the water works in the shortest possible time to appoint M. Ware Scott to the position of official house numberer. In the performance of his duties, Mr. Scott said he found 735 business places and residences on fourteen miles of streets.

Great Gain In Population

The State Census of 1885 gave Woodbury a population of 3278, a gain of 930 over the federal census of 1880, probably a greater gain than in any previous period in its long history. And that the city was improving morally is shown by the fact that the December Grand Jury returned only two bills of indictment.

City Water in 1887

There was much doing in Woodbury throughout the year 1887, the first outstanding event occurring at 9:30 on the morning of January 27, when water was turned into



The courtroom of the Court House which was torn down in 1837 to make room for the present Court House.



This photograph shows the old Court House, erected in 1787, at the corner of Delaware and Broad Streets, and the new Court House, just prior to the demolition of the old building.



This memorial to all those who served in the World War stands on a granite base at the entrance to Woodbury High School. It was designed by R. Tait McKenzie, noted sculptor.

1871 To 1936

the mains, thereby bringing the death knell to wells, cisterns and pumps. On March 17, the Board of Freeholders held their first meeting in the new court house.

Two Citizens

At the municipal election of March 8, David O. Watkins was started on the road to fame by election to the office of Mayor.

George W. Curtis, a native of Maine, came to Woodbury in charge of the Consumers' Gas Company's plant. The young man from the Pine Tree State fitted into the social and business life of the city, and though his business later shifted to Camden, his residence remained here. He was for many years president of Woodbury Mutual Building and Loan Association. He died in 1937.

New Court House Occupied

The April term of court was held in the new court house April 5, and the Board and Building Committee was highly praised by Justice Joel Parker, who delivered an historical address on the courts of the county. The cost of the building was officially stated as \$75,367. 09.

Birth of F. & M. Bank

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank was born on April 28, 1887. At a meeting of those interested on that date, various names were suggested, among them being the Deptford National Bank, Farmers National, but when Wilson Fitzgerald and Joseph Merritt suggested the name of Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank, it was adopted. The one hundred thousand dollars of stock was oversubscribed by \$30,000. Joseph L. Reeves was elected President and William S. Conner, vice president. At a meeting held May 12, the following Directors were elected: Joseph L. Reeves, William S. Conner, William J. Sewell, John Rambo, James Mickle, Edmund Jones, Daniel V. Summerill, Samuel H. Ladd, John C. Turner, Harry C. Loudenslager, Joseph W. Merritt, James Gardiner, and Belmont Perry. The Charles Knisell property was purchased as the site of the new bank. At a meeting held on May 14, Henry S. Talman, of the First National Bank, Philadelphia, formerly of Swedesboro, was elected Cashier, and Robert S. Clymer, Solicitor. It was resolved to begin business in the old Surrogate's office until the new building was completed, and the new financial institution began June 28. In the first financial statement advertised in October, the deposits were \$88,100.

History Of Woodbury

The Green Cemetery

In the early spring Lewis M. Green had purchased 2000 trees and shrubs for transplanting in his cemetery enterprise out Glassboro avenue. They included European larch, curl leaf birch, many varieties of evergreens, the variegated althea which flowers early in the fall, and many other ornamental trees and shrubs. The cemetery was a favorite interest of Mr. Green, and in his last will he made ample provision for its permanency.

Summer Guests at Woodbury Hotels

The Hall property on East Cooper street where the Evergreen Apartments now stand, had been enlarged to accommodate fifty guests. The Hall property was the forerunner of the famous Evergreen Hall, built by Colonel Green. This was destroyed by fire, and on the site was built the present Evergreen Apartments.

Baseball Club

That the youth of the city may not get the idea that they are original baseball fans, we find that in this year the Jacob H. Bibb baseball club flourished in Woodbury, and maintained the supremacy of Woodbury youth on many a hard-contested field.

Merritt Block

Col. George G. Green began the construction of the Merritt Block at the corner of Broad and Cooper streets. About that time Mr. Schrenk bought 44 feet of the former Judge Watson estate, just south of the Abbot store, for \$14,000, and Dr. George E. Reading bought the Snow residence, the site of the present Guardian store adjoining the Methodist Church on the south for \$9,000.

T. J. Cade of War of 1812

Thomas Jefferson Cade, a city character, died July 27, aged 86 years. He had been a drummer boy in Col. Joshua Howell's regiment in the war of 1812 and an employee of the County Clerk's office from Mr. Smallwood's time. Mr. Cade had Presidential aspirations, and at the beginning of every Presidential campaign announced his candidacy from the steps of the court house, after drawing a crowd with his drum. Another idiosyncrasy of the old soldier was that early in the morning of the Fourth of July he awoke the town by the stirring music of his drum. He was a kindly old man, fond of the children and nobody ever thought of making sport of his doings.

Postoffice Changes

On September 6, Charles P. Abbot, postmaster for 26

1871 To 1936

consecutive years, retired, and in due time Edgar F. Dell was appointed his successor. The postoffice was moved to the new brick building at the corner of Cooper street and Hendry's court.

Lecture Course

Believe it or not, our present distinguished citizens, David O. Watkins, and John C. Voorhies, and City Clerk William M. Pierson, were lessees of Green's Opera House, and catered to the amusement tastes of the people. The big events of their entertainments were those given under what was designated as the Star Lecture Course. That they occasionally became the victims of spurious entertainers is revealed by an advertisement in the "Democrat" inviting all holders of tickets in a previous entertainment to another event, and they would be accorded their old seats free. At that time Mr. Pierson was proprietor of a meat market, located on the site of the Thoman jewelry store; Mr. Watkins was a rising young lawyer, and Mr. Voorhies was manager of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Co. Is it not true that the success that has marked the business life of these gentlemen was indicated in that advertisement? They might be cheated by spurious entertainers, but their patrons must have their money's worth.

Race Track

Col. George G. Green had converted the late Tatum farm, on Red Bank avenue, adjoining the country residence of Prosecutor Lynwood Lord, into a stock farm. He erected new buildings, laid out a half-mile race track, and purchased several famous stock horses. For many years this farm was the local race course, and was frequented by lovers of fine horses in this section.

The Methodist Church

In early October the Methodist congregation was talking of a new church. At the quarterly conference the gift of a building lot on South Broad street for a church site from William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, was acknowledged, and the following were appointed a building committee: Rev. B. C. Lippincott, William H. Kemble, George G. Green, William Beckett, Charles P. Abbott, John I. Estell and Charles Walton.

New Fire Co.

In November City Council was informed of the organization of a new Fire Company under the laws of the State and City ordinances; the communication was received and

History Of Woodbury

filed, and it was ordered that the new organization be recognized and known as Goodwill Fire Company, No. 2.

New Banks

The year 1888 was notable in banking interests in the county. On January 9, 1888, the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank moved into their new building, and business was begun in a favorable atmosphere, and with modern equipment. The First National Bank of Glassboro was authorized February 4, 1888, A. S. Emmell being the cashier. This was the fourth bank in the county. The bank of Mullica Hill, the fifth bank, was opened for business April 30. This was a State bank.

Blizzard of 1888

The great blizzard of March 8, tied up traffic four days. It made a weather record for cold and high wind that had never before been approached and has never been equalled since.

School Site Purchased

The annual school meeting, held March 20, authorized the trustees to purchase four building lots at Glover, Morris and Logan streets from John C. Tatum for \$1600, as a site for the West End public school.

More Building

Much building was under construction in the city, prominent among the structures being a store on North Broad street, opposite the First Baptist Church, owned by W. Harrison Livermore. Many fine homes were erected in 1888, among them the George H. Barker stone residence on Hunter street, now the late Judge Swackhamer home. Charles F. Marshall and Frank Reynolds erected four brick houses on Hopkins street, at the corner of Franklin street.

Board of Trade

On May 28, a Board of Trade was organized with sixty members enrolled at the first meeting. The officers elected were Col. George G. Green, president; Charles T. Molony, and Josiah G. Cloud, vice presidents; David O. Watkins, secretary, and Henry S. Talman, treasurer. Lewis Starr, Solicitor, was authorized to secure articles of incorporation at once.

Beginning of "East Side"

On May 30, Col. George G. Green purchased all the real estate holdings of Mr. Edwin L. Hall, which included three tracts comprising sixty acres and five dwellings, also the Enoch Moore farm of 40 acres. This land was north of Cooper street, and comprised much of what is now known

1871 To 1936

as East Side. Mr. Green planned to develop the tracts at once, making streets, walks and curbs with a view to attracting citizens to Woodbury.

Bars Closed

On June 4, Justice Garrison, after a hearing in the court house, ordered a local option election under the new high-license local option law, to be held on September 5. In the election the county voted "No License" by a majority of 709, and as the current licenses expired, bars were closed.

Kemble M. E. Church

On Saturday, October 14, the corner stone of Kemble Memorial Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. In addition to the \$20,000 lot, Mr. Kemble contributed the major portion of the cost of construction. As a young man Mr. Kemble resided in Woodbury, and his gifts were prompted in memory of his mother, a member of that church..

New Schools

At the annual school meeting March 19, 1889, school bonds in the amount of \$15,000 were authorized to build two school houses, one in the First Ward and one in the Third Ward. Later the Board of Education awarded contracts to Frank P. Reynolds to build the houses, he being the low bidder with five contestants. His bid was \$12,755 for each school. The buildings were to be of brick, four rooms each.

Hotel Licenses

The April term of court granted hotel licenses under the Werts act passed by the late legislature. The Temperance Alliance, a very active organization in the county, protested the issuance of licenses on the ground that the Werts act was unconstitutional. Later the courts affirmed the constitutionality of that law.

Pennsgrove and Wilmington Ferry

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware River Railroad Company, held May 13, it was announced that a ferry was to be established between Pennsgrove and Wilmington by the New Jersey and Wilmington Ferry Company. The steamer Henry A. Haber had been bought.

A Large Enterprise

Through the instrumentality of the local Board of Trade the Wells-Hope Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, a \$400,000 corporation, was seeking a building

History Of Woodbury

site here and selected the land south of G. G. Green's laboratory, on Green avenue. The Board of Trade, in a resolution to City Council, asked that body, as an inducement to the company to locate here, to remit local taxes for five years. An ordinance to that effect was introduced and passed by a vote of 8 to 1. When the construction of the Hope factory was begun, a news item in the "Democrat" said 100 carloads of stone would be used in the cellar wall, and millions of bricks to be supplied by local brick yards would be needed in the erection of the building. A force of 250 men would be required to operate the factory whose salaries would range from one to five thousand dollars per year. The building was 210 feet on Green avenue with a depth of 242 feet, three stories high.

The Hope Company was comparatively short-lived and in the years since its removal the building has been occupied by the Blasius Piano Company and at present is occupied by Belber Trunk Company. So, if the remittance of taxes for five years by the Council of 1889 was a moving factor in bringing the Hope Company here, it has been a good public investment.

Lincoln Park

On May 29, 1889, articles incorporating the Lincoln Park Company were filed in the Clerk's office. The capital was \$250,000. The park was established at Billingsport.

Johnstown Flood Relief

The Johnstown Relief Committee, led by Mayor Watkins, received cash subscriptions of \$828.18, and great quantities of food and clothing for the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers.

Fourth Celebration

Patriotic Woodburians had planned a real celebration of the Glorious Fourth. There was to be a national salute at sunrise by a battery of the National guard, a parade of state militia, bands, lodges, and citizens, oratory and the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening. But, oh! how it rained! The National Guard boys kept their powder dry and the salute at sunrise was a success. The sky cleared at sundown and the fireworks closed a most disappointing effort to be truly patriotic.

New Factories

The Woodbury Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacture of

1871 To 1936

cabinet hardware, and on the same day Bevel Wheel Caster Company, with a capital of \$30,000 was incorporated. Both were operated in a building adjoining the mill, near the covered bridge.

Red Cross Organized

A Council of the Red Cross Legion, with a membership of fifty-five, was organized on August 17.

Sensational Murder Trial

The murder trial of Joseph W. Hillman began in our courts on September 16, and closed four days later with a first degree verdict. The case was a most sensational one. On November 9, 1888, the nude body of a man was found in Nash's mill pond at Turnersville. Prosecutor Belmont Perry and detective Henry C. Garrison devoted weeks to unraveling the mystery. They finally identified the body as that of Herman Seidemann, a peddler, and charged Joseph W. Hillman, whose home was near the pond with the crime. The hanging took place in Woodbury, November 13.

Building on Maple Street

The last building enterprise of the year was the construction of a row of brick houses on Maple street by Col. Green.

Y. M. C. A. Started

The initial meeting to establish a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in the county was held October 31. A second meeting was held in the Presbyterian church November 19, when fifty men signed for membership. On December 9, an organization was perfected, constitution adopted, and directors elected as follows: John S. Jessup, Dr. Wallace McGeorge, Arthur L. Terry, Franklin Ware, Dr. L. M. Wiggins, Rev. Daniel Thackara, William A. Flanigen, Charles W. Hawn, and John G. Walton.

1890 to 1900

Political Surprise

The political surprise of the year 1890 came with the municipal election in March, when a majority of Democratic candidates for Freeholder were elected for the only time in the history of the county. Nine Democrats and eight Republicans comprised the Board. At the annual meeting in May, Elwood Usinger, of Logan Township, was elected Director; Harry S. Talman, Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, County Collector; George W. Reed, Clerk. Students of politics of the period ascribed the revo-

History Of Woodbury

lution to the extravagance of the Board the previous year, when the salary of the County Collector was increased from \$250 per year to \$500.

The political surprise of the decade was the election of George H. Barker, Democrat, as State Senator, over Joseph B. Roe, and the election of James J. Davidson, Democrat, Assemblyman, over Langdon Harris.

Several Bank Failures

South Jersey was startled on May 1st by the failure of a chain of New Jersey banks, branches of the Merchants' Bank of Atlantic City. Other banks in the chain were at Gloucester City, Mullica Hill, Elmer, Port Norris and Pleasantville. The Gloucester bank was a National institution, the others State banks. It was alleged that the failures were precipitated by the failure of the Bank of America, of Philadelphia.

Census of 1890

The census of 1890 gave the population of Woodbury as 3,930, an increase of 1632 since 1880.

Need for Sewage System

The need for a system of sewers was emphasized by Dr. Wallace McGeorge, Inspector of the local Board of Health, in an article published in the local papers. While there was much unofficial discussion of the subject, this was the first public recognition of the need, and the conservative little city pondered the problem of another bond issue for public improvement almost with apprehension.

Real Estate Activity

There was much activity in real estate in the city, and many residences were erected. William H. Sithens built a row of brick houses on Harrison street. Jacob H. Bibb purchased the Gustav Holdstein property, 49 feet front, on Broad street south of Newton's Hotel, for \$8,400, and Benjamin H. Davis sold his 85-acre farm on Delaware street, just West of the city line, now the Bell Tract, to Messrs. C. C. Voorhies, George H. Barker and Mahlon W. Newton for \$20,000.

Kemble Church Dedicated

The dedication of Kemble Memorial Church on Washington's Birthday 1891, marked an epoch in the history of Methodism in this city. Bishop Joyce was in charge. Methodism here dates from 1803, when meetings were held in a little dwelling on Glover's Lane, and continued there for fourteen years. Later, meetings were held in private homes, and for five years in the court house. In

1871 To 1936

1832 the society built a small church on the South Broad street site, and in 1868 the church was enlarged. It was this building that the congregation planned to enlarge when William H. Kemble became interested. He had been a Woodbury boy, and his mother had belonged to the congregation. He did not approve the site of the old church, so purchased the Garrigues lot for \$20,000. The building committee then engaged Paschal Madara, a local architect, to prepare plans for the church, based on the ability of the congregation to pay. Out of respect for the donor of the lot, the committee submitted the plans to Mr. Kemble. Mr. John I. Estell, a member of the committee, once told the writer of that interview. Mr. Kemble viewed the plan and said, "Yes, very pretty, but I have had my architect make a plan. What do you think of it?" The committee protested that they could not afford anything like that, but when Mr. Kemble told them to raise the \$20,000, the cost of their plan, and he would pay the difference, the committee at once approved the Kemble plan, and this was the structure dedicated February 22, 1891, at a cost of about \$120,000. Frank P. Reynolds, a Woodbury contractor, did the carpenter work; Copeland & Sons, Philadelphia, the stone work; Amos Parker, local painter, the painting; Arthur J. Rice, a local man, the plumbing. At the date of this writing, more than forty years after its erection, the church is still an outstanding edifice of the city, and a living memorial to one who a century ago worshiped with the congregation.

New Township Created

The act creating the township of Elk from portions of Clayton and South Harrison was advertised on March 5, 1891.

Curtis Avenue Opened

On May 21 a news item reported that Mahlon W. Newton was opening a new street from Hendry's Court to the railroad. Previously Mr. Newton had purchased from A. S. Barber two acres of land in the rear of the Constitution office for \$10,000. At that time between Hunter street and Cooper street and Cooper street and Centre street, and between Centre street and Hopkins street, were beautiful pasture fields on which grazed sleek cattle, generally the family cows of residents of the established streets. This purchase from Mr. Barber was followed by purchases of the pasture fields between Centre and Hopkins, and in the same year Newton avenue was opened by Mr. Newton,

History Of Woodbury

laying sewers, water and gas mains and paving the street with stone, and laying concrete sidewalks. He also had under construction six brick houses at a cost of \$6,000 each. It is fair to state here that Mahlon W. Newton was one of the pioneering spirits who hastened the development of the city. Later he secured by purchase the Samuel H. Ladd home adjoining the Constitution office, as an outlet for the street opened from Hendry's Court to the railroad and named the new street Curtis avenue, in honor of George W. Curtis, and later he opened Aberdeen Place, in each instance laying water mains, sewers, gas, and improving the roadway and laying concrete sidewalks. The red brick houses on both Newton and Curtis avenue were built by him and sold to home seekers. He built, also, several of the fine homes on Aberdeen Place. He employed the best workmen, carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers, and every house was constructed on honor. Even after he left Woodbury late in the year, having purchased Green's Hotel, in Philadelphia, Mr. Newton never lost interest in Woodbury and its progress.

Stock Subscribed for Electric Road

There was agitation for an electric road between Camden and Woodbury, and in a few hours stock subscriptions amounting to \$10,000 were taken.

Newton Hotel Sold

The big real estate transaction of the year was the sale of Newton Hotel from Mahlon W. Newton to John Rachor, Jr., for \$50,000, Mr. Newton having purchased Green's Hotel, corner 8th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

County Law Judge

The legislature of 1891 enacted a law providing for a County Law Judge. Previously, county courts consisted of three lay judges, and the substitution of a lawyer was advocated by bar associations and by much public sentiment. Under this law, in November, Governor Abbott appointed Robert S. Clymer to the position. The first case tried before the new judge was that of Addison Price, in jail for larceny. Under that law, a prisoner could petition the judge for trial without a jury, and that official had the power of both judge and jury. There was much comment at the time that this law was the first step toward the abolishment of the jury system. The advocates of the law claimed it was an economy and expedited trials, hence was in the interest of the accused and the taxpaying public. Since that time

thousands of cases have been disposed of without jury, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

New Bridge Ordered

Following the construction of water works and the adoption of grade and curb lines, City Council was vexed with problems of streets, adjusting curb lines, street lines, etc. We who have reared families are familiar with what is termed growing pains. Well, we know of no other comparison to express the problems of a country village reaching up to cityhood. There was universal condemnation of the covered bridge spanning the creek. It was agreed in the city that it was a relic of the distant past, but to convince the Board of Chosen Freeholders that the county should go to further expense to "beautify Woodbury" was another problem. The turnpike company had abandoned Broad street, and this seemed to be the proper time to strike. So on April 26, 1892, City Council decided to attend the annual meeting of the Board and present the problem. To Councilmen Livermore and Theodore Burkett was assigned the duty, and the Board of Freeholders appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Prehl, and Edward C. Cattell, Woodbury Freeholders, and the Standing Bridge Committee, to prepare plans for a bridge and report to the next meeting. By a vote of four to two the combined committee reported plans and specifications for a bridge to cost about \$10,000. A minority report recommended a bridge to cost \$5,000. A special meeting was held in the court house to receive the reports, with the result that the Board, by a vote of 13 to 5, approved the \$10,000 plans, and authorized the construction of the bridge that since has carried the ordinary street traffic as well as for many years a trolley railroad. The contract to construct the bridge was awarded to B. F. Sweeten & Son, of Camden, for \$9,700, including the cost of a temporary bridge. Later the price was increased several hundred dollars because, on petition of abutting property owners, the bridge was raised nine and a half feet, to a height above high water sufficient to allow a loaded canal boat to pass under at high tide and return light at low tide. A subsequent Board of Freeholders gave the use of the bridge to the Camden-Woodbury Trolley Company at a rental of \$100 per year. The bridge is still in use.

Activity In Real Estate

There was considerable activity in city real estate. George G. Green bought the Asa Colson property, just north of the present Sutton store, for \$10,000; Rev. Daniel

History Of Woodbury

Thackara bought the old M. E. Church building for \$6,700; Henry Fraas bought the Barton property for \$8,400; George W. Curtis was building a double three-story brick house on Newton avenue; Frank P. Dell and William K. Roberson were building a twin house on Delaware street.

The large brick factory building on Green avenue, built by the Hope Manufacturing Company, having been sold by the Sheriff to George G. Green, a purchaser appeared in Blasius & Sons Piano Company, of Philadelphia, who in addition bought 16 acres of land from Wade Griscom. This company conducted a prosperous business here until recent years, and when the piano business languished, sold the property to Belber Company, by whom it is operated at this writing.

Sleighs On Broad Street

The year 1893 opened with a week of extreme cold, snow, and fine sleighing. Broad street was a veritable race track on which the speed of local horses was tested to the satisfaction of the natives. Frozen water pipes resulted from inadequate protection against zero weather, and plumbers with torches reaped a rich harvest from citizens who had been prompt in introducing city water into their homes, without realizing the risk of pipes exposed to zero weather.

Hog Killing

At this period the average South Jersey farmer took pride in his pen of from ten to twenty hogs. The weights varied from four to six hundred pounds. Early in January there was a hog killing at Pole Tavern that attracted the attention of farmers in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties. John Blake, of the "Pole" hotel, had only one hog to kill, but the fame of that animal had spread far and wide. So, at the killing, South Jersey farmers went to witness the operation, and guess on the weight. The porker was two years old and tipped the beam at 1,157 pounds. South Jersey newspapers all told the story of the gathering, the winner of the guessing box, and the amount of cash won.

Street and Road Problems

The official life of His Honor, Mayor Daniel F. Hendrickson, and City Council was made miserable during the year because of the condition of the streets. The turn-pike company had abandoned the Broad street section of its holdings, also the bridge over the creek. The county was building a new bridge, but Council was responsible for the

condition of the great thoroughfare traversed by all South Jersey. Council, in its attempt to appease the criticism of the public, expended the major portion of its \$3,000 appropriation for streets on Broad street, and brought down on its head the ill-will of citizens for neglect of lateral streets. And then, to cap the climax, the Grand Jury in December indicted the Mayor and Council for maintaining a nuisance, based on the condition of Broad street from the junction of Salem avenue to Red Bank avenue. The writ was served on the representatives of the city on December 26, by Sheriff Springer. The indictment was tried at the February term of court with legal giants prosecuting and defending. After all had been said that could be said, Judge Clymer directed a verdict of "not guilty," and Woodbury's charter was saved.

Assemblyman James J. Davidson, of Swedesboro, had been one of the leaders in the enactment of the new State aid road law, enacted in 1892. He had petitioned the Board of Chosen Freeholders to construct a mile of stone road through his home town, but the Board had side-stepped the issue. In 1893 Mr. Davidson had gone to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the board to construct the road. Gloucester County has had many persistent men, but never one more so than Mr. Davidson in the pursuit of what he deemed his due. He was a Democrat, and had twice been elected to the Legislature over the opposition of strong Republican candidates, because of his interest in the farmers and his downright sincerity in whatever he espoused. When a Democratic Board and then a Republican Board side-stepped the issue, Davidson went to court, and at the December meeting of the board a writ of mandamus, issued out of the Supreme Court, was served on the board compelling the construction of a modern road on the main street of Swedesboro. "Jimmie," as he was called by political friend and foe, had won both at Trenton and Woodbury—Swedesboro was to have the first mile of stone road in the State erected under the new law.

Negro Citizen on School Board

At the annual Woodbury school meeting held March 21, John Dickerson, a prominent colored citizen, was elected a school trustee to fill an unexpired term. Mr. Dickerson was the first and up to this date, the last colored citizen to be elected a school trustee in Woodbury.

Opening of Alcyon Park

An event of the year in the county was the opening of

History Of Woodbury

Alcyon Park, near Pitman, by Carr Brothers—Dr. Henry H. Carr and George W. Carr. It is interesting to observe that Alcyon was opened after the establishment of both Washington Park and Lincoln Park, but is the only one that has survived the changing times and tastes of the public.

New First National Bank

Two outstanding building enterprises of the year were the construction of the new home for the First National Bank, and the Charles G. Schrenk building, adjoining, on South Broad street. The Schrenk building is now occupied by the son of the builder as home and bakery, while the American Stores became owners of the bank building. Both buildings were erected on lands formerly the home of Judge John Watson.

Deptford Institute Library

The Society of Friends, the least in numbers of prominent religious sects, has made an indelible impress on this city, which neither fire nor flood can eradicate. The visible evidence of the presence here of the Quaker is the meeting house on north Broad street, just south of the creek, and the building known as the City Hall, on Delaware street. The latter property with almost two hundred feet front on Delaware street, and of at least equal depth, was a gift to the city in the year 1893 in consideration of the maintenance of a free library under the title of the "Deptford Institute Free Library." In addition to the library, the building contains the Council Chamber, offices of the Mayor, City Treasurer, City Clerk, Water Superintendent and police quarters. On the east extremity of the lot is the fire house of Friendship Fire Company and, in the rear, buildings that house much city property. We can best describe this munificent gift by reprinting an article published in the Gloucester County Democrat February 11, 1893. The caption reads: "Deptford Free School Society Founded 1773"; "Deptford Institute Founded 1893". We quote:

"It may be interesting at this time to many of the inhabitants of the old township of Deptford, which included the city of Woodbury, to know something of the origin of the Deptford Free School Society, and also of what is proposed by its successor, The Deptford Institute. All of the minutes of the first-named are in a good state of preserva-

tion, and from them we learn that at the first meeting held the following resolution was adopted, viz:

“Whereas, ye good education of youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other useful learning, suitable to their sex and degree and their instruction in the principles of morality and virtue very much contribute to ye happiness of ye individuals and prosperity and welfare of every community; wherefore divers of ye inhabitants of Deptford in ye county of Gloucester and Western division of ye province of New Jersey being moved thereto by charitable and public-spirited motives met this 20th day of ye 10 mo. 1773, at Woodbury, to enter into an association for ye establishment of a school for the education of youth; and it was agreed that a house 36 feet by 27 shall be immediately built and completely finished on a lot on Union street in ye village of Woodbury, and whereas a sum of money is now subscribed and agreed to be paid for carrying ye work into execution, which with other sums that may be subscribed it is expected will be sufficient to perfect the same. Know ye, &c (Then follow rules and by-laws.)

“Then follows a list of subscriptions varying from 2 to 28, and the names of Whitall, Ladd, Tatum, Cooper, Low, Clement, Mickle, Stephens, John Estel, Hopkins, Ward, Gibson, Jessup, Saunders, Reeves, Paul, Lord, and others appear as contributors.

“The first Trustees were Joseph Low, David Cooper, John Brown, Job Whitall, Mark Miller, Aaron Hewes and James Whitall, who are to employ workmen and build ye said school house.” From subsequent minutes we learn the house was of one story and cost 235 pounds, 14s, 4½d. The school was opened 5 of 12 months, 1774, with Jeremiah Paul as teacher, who was furnished with a very lengthy list of rules for the government of the school. Most of them were excellent, but some not suited to the present time. Rule 2d says: “No distinction or partiality shall be shown to children of one society more than another or between ye children of ye rich and poor.’ The price of tuition was ten shillings a quarter. Hours of teaching: ‘From ye 1st of 4th to ye 1st of 10 mo from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, and from ye 1st of 10 mo to 1st of 4 mo from half after 8 till 4 allowing one hour at noon.’ There were school six days in the week.

“The well-kept minutes are very interesting and show a zeal and anxious concern on the part of the Trustees for the welfare of the school. In 1820, a legacy of \$500 having

History Of Woodbury

been received from the estate of James Cooper, it was agreed to add a second story to the house, which was done. From 1835, the school for a number of years did not seem to be so prosperous, and the house was used both for a district and private school.

"In 1862-'63 the house was put in good repair, having new floors and a slate roof, with a brick addition in front, and Henry N. Hoxie employed as teacher. He was followed successively by Thomas Lamb, W. H. Seaman, Henry R. Russell, J. Albert Reinhart, Alonzo Brown, again by Henry R. Russell, and lastly by Curtis J. Lewis. In most of these years the school was in a very flourishing condition, and afforded unusual opportunities for a good practical business education. A large number of the active business men and women of Gloucester County can look back with satisfaction to the time spent at this school.

"For two or three years past the property has been idle, and the Deptford School Society, after serious consideration of the subject, made the following statement, viz: 'We the surviving members of said society, being well-satisfied by past and recent experience that a satisfactory school of the character contemplated by the originators and incorporators of the Society is no longer possible, owing to the numerous excellent free schools in our midst, and feeling desirous that the property should be made available and used for such other purpose as may be the nearest approach to the original intentions of those who started the school, and believing that a free reading room, library, museum and a series of free lectures on philosophical, mechanical, and kindred subjects would be of special benefit to the community and of great educational value, we are therefore united in judgment that the property be dedicated to such use and purpose. Two enabling acts of the State Legislature having been granted, arrangements were finally made with the city of Woodbury, by which the rooms on the first floor of the building are to be fitted up, heated, lighted and cared for by the city, and to be known as the Deptford Institute and used permanently for the purposes before mentioned, and to be under the control of a board of nine trustees appointed by the city.

"The Trustees have been duly appointed and have entered upon their duties. They find in addition to the comfortable room at their disposal they will have the expenditure of an annual though moderate income from invested

1871 To 1936

funds, but have no money at all on hand for current expenses or for a library. Realizing the great value a free library of well-selected books would be to the community, and the unusual opportunities the Trustees have for caring for them and conducting the library, and desiring to perpetuate the good example of our worthy predecessors, as set forth in the foregoing extracts from minutes, &c., the Trustees feel justified in laying this statement before the public and asking their support and financial aid, and that prompt and liberal subscriptions be made to a fund for the early establishing of a library to more fully aid in carrying out the benevolent objects of the Institute. For this purpose it is desired to raise \$2000.

John C. Tatum,
Henry W. Morgan,
A. L. Terry,
Lewis Starr,
Charles N. Bell,
Lucille Andrews,
Charlotte Matlock,

Trustees.

W. Harrison Livermore,
As President of Council."

In order to legalize the creation of the Deptford Institute trusteeship, legislation was required, and the act was passed by the 1893 legislature. Following its enactment, the trusteeship was conducted, and the munificent gift of the property now known as City Hall became the property of the municipality. Several years later the west wing, containing the public library and Council chamber, was added, which will meet the needs of the city for many years to come.

Trolley Road to Camden

At a meeting of City Council October 3, the trolley road franchise ordinance was enacted, thus ending a long period of discussion and insuring to the city another line of communication to Camden and Philadelphia. The most forceful objection to the enterprise was the route marked out by the leaders. Rev. J. Judson Pierson, pastor of the First Baptist church, characterized it as a "short road to hell," because the trolley line led directly to the entrance to the famous, or infamous, Gloucester race track, and past a series of gambling houses, or worse, along the river front at Gloucester. The route demanded by many

History Of Woodbury

was the line of the turnpike to Gloucester, and thence via Broadway to Camden. But the Washington Park-Gloucester-Race Track route won, and for years the road was an important avenue of traffic.

Woodbury Mill and Lumber Co.

An institution that survived the changes and vicissitudes of fifty years was the Woodbury Mill and Lumber Company. The first business of the kind was established by Harry Tatum, described in a previous number. His immediate successors were Warner Underwood and Joshua Dawson, mechanics, but in 1892 a new company was organized with Warner Underwood, president; William T. Cooper, Secretary, and Thomas P. Smith, treasurer, and it was reckoned an outstanding firm with its clientele extending throughout South Jersey. The new corporation purchased the lot south of the Presbyterian burial grounds in North Woodbury and suitable buildings were erected which have been extended and enlarged as need required. This company voluntarily suspended business in 1934.

Paint and Powder Club

In the year 1894 Woodbury discovered that right in her midst was dramatic talent of high order. The development of this talent is credited to Frank C. Voorhies and G. Percy Brick, boys of the city, the former a son of Cornelius C. Voorhies and the latter a son of George Brick. The occasion of the discovery was the announcement that the Paint and Powder Club would stage the opera "Miss Erminie" in the Opera House on the evenings of April 17 and 18. In the issue of the "Democrat" following those dates we find the following report of the entertainment:

"The Paint and Powder Club is a comparatively new organization, but it is evidently filled with the enthusiasm of youth, else it would never have undertaken so much, and by the same rule we judge its enthusiasm was directed by brains or success and fame would not have come so soon. So far as we are able to gather from the programme, the leading spirits of the club are Frank C. Voorhies, Charles R. Peddle, G. Percy Brick, and J. Dean Thompson."

The same instrument furnishes the names of the participants in the Cast of Characters as follows:

"Messrs. Mudge Russell, Robert Marshall, Jesse Read, J. Dean Thompson, Frank C. Voorhies, Alex H. Craig, Herbert L. Weir, G. Percy Brick, Walter Clement, Walter Huff, A. S. Wilson; Misses Rena Budd, Helen Flanigen, M.

1871 To 1936

Douglass Kromer, Helen Newton, Edna Budd, Florence Newton, Lillian Bennett, Bessie Bowley, Mrs. R. M. Burrows, Misses Alice Dell, Lucy Flanigen, Lou Franklin, Lillian Lippincott, Helen Moore, Leona Scott, Mrs. Arthur Starr, Misses Eugenia Tevis, Hattie Thornton, Matilda Whitall, Abbie White and Frances Wilkins; Messrs. Thomas Boone, R. M. Burrows, A. W. Carey, Jr., Samuel Carey, J. B. Clement, Jr., Henry Longcope, Walter Shivers. Nelson W. Sparks, Arthur Starr and Harry Taylor."

George Hendricks Robbins was the musical director, and his orchestra did very commendable service.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, Charles T. Molony, representing the citizens of the city, presented Miss *Rena Budd, the soprano, with a diamond ring, as a token of appreciation.

During the years 1895, '96 and '97 the club rendered "Miss Bob White," "Mikado," and "Dr. Syntax," always to crowded houses.

That there was no element of commercialism among the members is proven by the fact that profits were donated to the Free Library.

Trolley to Mantua

The outstanding event of 1894 was the extension of the trolley railway from Woodbury to Mantua and Almonesson. The people of Mantua were first to grasp the advantage of the new line, and proposed to secure the rights of way and to grade same, as an inducement to the Company to extend the line. It was not until October 4 that the franchise ordinance was enacted, but on Christmas day the line was in operation and a free ride was extended to all who desired. When the people of Mantua found they could ride to Woodbury in eight minutes, the popularity of the road was assured. Almost immediately schemes were launched to extend the line to Swedesboro, Mullica Hill, Pitman and Paulsboro, but they never materialized.

Contract for Crown Point Road

On November 15, 1894, the Board of Chosen Freeholders awarded a contract to construct a stone road on Crown Point road from Westville to Paulsboro, at the rate of 74 cents per square yard.

Postoffice Important

An idea of the importance of the Woodbury postoffice may be gathered from the fact that the office was seventh in the state in amount of net revenue returned. The six

*Mrs. Thomas S. Davis.

History of Woodbury

cities returning larger revenue were Atlantic City, Jersey City, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick and Trenton. The high standing of Woodbury post office was due to the postal business of the George G. Green laboratories.

Population 3,853

The 1895 State census gave Woodbury a population of 3,853, and the citizens were disappointed, because it was expected to reach at least four thousand. But when conditions were analyzed the reason was apparent. The two glass factories in the first ward had not been as successful as the incorporators anticipated, and workmen brought here had been forced to seek employment elsewhere. We include some facts discovered by the census taker that are interesting:

Males, native born	1,569
Females, native born	1,683
Males, colored	203
Females, colored	224
Males, Irish	18
Females Irish	28
Males, German	63
Females, German	44
Males, All other nationalities ..	14
Females, All other nationalities	7
Number of dwellings	938
Number of families	947
Number of school children	1,002

More Road Activity

A petition for a stone road from Westville to Glassboro, a distance of 11 miles was filed with the Board of Freeholders September 19, the estimated cost to be \$45,000.

In the year 1896 a petition for a stone road from Paulsboro to Swedesboro was filed with the board. But there were delays because the cost exceeded the legal limit of expense to the county fixed in the road law. The year 1896 was not noted for any firm stepping forward, due no doubt to the excitement of the Presidential election and the municipal problems created by the rapid growth of the previous years.

Central Baptist Church

On the evening of November 18, 1896, services recognizing and welcoming the Central Baptist Church into the sisterhood of churches of that denomination, and especially into the West Jersey Baptist Association, were held. The recognition sermon was delivered by Rev. Lemuel Moss,

1871 To 1936

for two years pastor of the First Baptist church of this city.

Death of Mr. Milligan

William Milligan, whose death occurred March 24, 1897, was one of the pioneers in the development of education and the public school system in New Jersey.

The Milligans were of Scotch extraction, a forefather coming to Philadelphia shortly after Penn's time. William was born in Philadelphia in 1836, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city, graduating in July, 1855. In November of that year, he came to Woodbury, and commenced teaching in a one-story building on what is now Oak street, North Woodbury. It was called a public school, but the salary was chiefly what the teacher was able to raise through personal efforts. After two years there, Mr. Milligan opened and conducted a private school in central Woodbury for one year, at the end of which he returned to the Oak street school, and remained six years continuously. He then took charge of the academy where he remained as principal and city superintendent until his death.

Woodbury Country Club

The Woodbury Country Club was incorporated August 9th, 1897, the officers being Cornelius C. Voorhies, President; George G. Green and Benajah W. Andrews, Vice Presidents; Henry Longcope, Secretary; William E. Speakman, Joseph W. Merritt, Benjamin Thorpe, Joseph Summerill, Anthony W. Durell, Edward C. Leeds and Percy G. Brick, trustees.

At the organization meeting it was reported that an option to purchase the Bayard house on Cooper street for a club house and an adjoining field for sporting purposes had been taken. This house had been the home of General Bayard who was killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg. The property was later purchased and is the present home of the Country Club.

Membership fees were graded from \$10 for members over 21 years to \$2.50 for ladies. There was no initiation fee for charter members.

Woodbury Red Cross

The Woodbury branch of the Red Cross was organized April 30, 1898, with the following officers:

President, Miss Elizabeth B. Matlock; first vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Speakman; second vice-president, Mrs. J. T. Maxwell; treasurer, Mrs. E. T. Jaques; recording

History Of Woodbury

secretary, Mrs. E. T. Bradway; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. B. Skinner.

Still Against Sewers

When on May 12, 1898, the advocates of sewers brought Col. Waring, a celebrated sanitary expert, here to tell the benefits of modern sanitary methods, the city heard him respectfully, but at an election at which the people were to decide for or against sewers, the majority "against" was so large that the editor did not consider publication of the figures important.

New School Superintendent

The coming to Woodbury in the summer of 1899 of Eugene J. Frey to succeed William Green as superintendent of schools was a change of importance. To Mr. Frey belongs the credit of establishing the Woodbury High School. Previous to this period the tenth grade was the highest grade in the schools, and all students who wished to enter college, were obliged to go either to Philadelphia higher schools or to a preparatory school at a distance from home. Under the new regime the eighth grade became the last grade of grammar school, and beginning with the ninth grade, the standard high school course of four years was established. In 1903 the first class, one of four members, was graduated from the Woodbury High School. Mr. Frey died in Merchantville in 1936.

Four Quiet Years

History-making seems to have been adjourned during the years from 1896 to 1900, because we find in our files only the efforts of City Council to solve problems of streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and extension of water mains, while the Freeholders concentrated on new State Aid roads and the problems of finance and increased county expenditures growing out of such construction.

Perhaps the real cause of apathy in history-making developments at this time was the fact that Colonel G. G. Green had become interested in enterprises in Pasadena, California, where he and his family spent the winter months, and where he erected the finest hotel on the Pacific coast, also a summer home at Lake Hopatcong, this State, where the family spent the summers.

Thirty Years of Progress

The 19th century had been kind to Woodbury. During the last thirty of the hundred year period she had assumed a position of importance and taken on the dignity of a city. Because of the energy of one of her citizens (Col.

1871 To 1936

Green) she was known the world around. The federal census of the first year of the new century gave Woodbury a population of 4,087, a gain of 176 in the last decade, while the county had a gain of 3,320, to the imposing number of 31,905. So, all was well in Woodbury when the 20th century dawned.

Yet Woodbury retained the conservatism of her founders, because when postmaster Charles C. Jessup desired free delivery of the mail here, the merchants offered protest, for the reason that the ladies would then have no occasion to parade the streets and admire the beautiful window displays of the most fashionable and attractive goods, with the result that sales would be reduced.

1900 to 1910

During the years 1899 and 1900 the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company was under construction in South Camden. Henry G. Morse, President of the Company, after a thorough survey of this section, selected Woodbury as his place of residence and, on the evening of the Fourth of July, 1900, the business men of Woodbury tendered him a banquet at Paul's hotel. Mr. Morse said he had found Woodbury a delightful place of residence, not as hot as his previous home at Wilmington, in summer, and quiet and orderly always. He said the first keel to be laid at the plant would be in September of that year.

Sewers Authorized

On January 22, 1901 Councilman Joseph B. Best introduced an ordinance in City Council to establish a system of sewers in Woodbury, which after discussion in and out of Council, was enacted.

At the meeting of Council April 2, 1901, William Easby, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected chief engineer to make plans and superintend the construction of sewers in the city. On May 23, Council approved his plans, the estimated cost of the system being placed at \$50,000. At a meeting on July 16th, the contract to construct the system was awarded to the American Artificial Stone Paving Construction Company of Philadelphia for \$48,825.65.

Dr. Buzby Buys Auto

The first physician in the county to turn his back on horses and take to the automobile was Dr. B. F. Buzby,

History Of Woodbury

of Swedesboro, who sold his three horses and bought an auto. Dr. Buzby died in 1937.

Drill High School Boys

That the military spirit was alive in Woodbury, and received the sanction of the Board of Education and citizens, was revealed when Captain C. Walter Shivers, of the local military company, made a suggestion to drill a class of school boys in military tactics every Friday afternoon from 3:45 to 4:45 in the armory. His suggestion was accepted and the class was organized but there is no record of any member of that class of youthful soldiers attaining prominence in the world war, fifteen years later.

Bar Association Organized

On February 4, 1901, the Gloucester County Bar celebrated "John Marshall Day" by a banquet at Newton's hotel and on Friday, the 8th, the Gloucester County Bar Association was organized with John S. Jessup, President; Austin H. Swackhamer, Vice President; Francis B. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

Night Phone Service—New Bank—Steel Company

In April 1901 the Telephone Company announced an all night telephone service in Woodbury. About the same date application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington for a charter for the First National Bank of Paulsboro by Dr. George C. Laws, Benjamin G. Paul, John H. Brown, John H. Lodge and E. L. Leonard, capital to be \$50,000. It was reported at this time that the Pennsylvania Steel Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation, had quietly bought several hundred acres of land in the Lincoln Park section of Paulsboro and great steel works, rivaling those of Homestead, Pa., were to be established there but they never materialized.

Rural Mail Delivery

On July 1st, 1901 Rural Free Delivery service was established from the Sewell post office.

Demand for Homes

During the year from the spring of 1901 to the spring 1902, there was progress in Woodbury, and throughout the county, but nothing of outstanding importance. This is revealed by an announcement of the Wilkins Real Estate Agency that twenty-five houses if available, could be rented in a week, there being a constant demand from employees of the New York Shipyard for homes here.

1871 To 1936

Evergreen Hall Opened

The New Evergreen Hall, on East Cooper street was opened May 15, with Mrs. Joseph Paul as lessee.

Trust Company Organized

On April 24, 1902, the Woodbury Trust Company was organized, with the election of the following officers and directors: President, William S. Conner; Vice President, Edmund Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry S. Talman; Directors, William S. Conner, James Lawrence, Frank B. Ridgeway, Henry W. Ridgeway, Jacob H. Bibb, James Sweeten, George S. Sharp, James Mickle, Edmund Jones, Benjamin Headley, Samuel F. Stanger, Benajah W. Andrews, John Rambo, Thomas J. Stratton, Dr. E. T. Oliphant, Benjamin W. Cloud, Anthony W. Silvers, David O. Watkins, Henry C. Loudenslager, Frank O. Briggs, Edward C. Stokes. Capital \$100,000, to be fully paid May 15.

Free Mail Delivery

Complete change in postal facilities came on July 1st, when free mail delivery was installed under postmaster Charles C. Jessup. After examination by Federal authority three carriers were selected—Edmund DuBois, Harre M. Brodwater and Albert E. Card and sub-carrier, Dennis Huffington, colored. The salary of carriers was \$600 per year; maximum salary, \$800.

Sewer Job Difficult

Sewer construction in Woodbury was more complicated than the contractors, the Artificial Stone Pavement and Construction Company had anticipated, because of unimagined areas of quicksand and springs. So, with 30 per cent of the work done, that company abandoned the job in the fall 1902, and the contract was re-let to B. F. Sweeten & Son, of Camden, for \$45,246.14, the lowest of several bidders.

Central Baptist in New Building

The congregation of the Central Baptist Church held services in their new church edifice March 1st, 1903, and the house was dedicated May 10. The church was the outgrowth of a Sabbath school started in Green's Block in 1889. The church was organized October 19, 1896. The building site was presented by George G. Green. Edward P. Henry was the contractor. The cost of the building was about \$7,500.

History Of Woodbury

The First Automobile

While the county now had about seventy miles of State-aid roads, the first automobile to figure in the news in Woodbury was purchased by Norman Grey, a lawyer of Woodbury and Camden, on April 16. The item recording the purchase said he was overcoming its peculiarities rapidly.

It was officially stated at the April meeting of the Board of Freeholders that 67.70 miles of county roads had been completed, of which 22.80 were gravel and the balance macadam.

Mullica Hill Bank

The Farmers National Bank of Mullica Hill began business May 4, 1903. C. H. Styles was cashier and Rudolph Benezet, receiving teller. Deposits the first two hours on opening day were \$2,900 and the first day \$8,000.

Cooper Street to be Paved

On June 10 City Council enacted an ordinance for paving Cooper street from Broad street to Bayard avenue with vitrified brick or block, laid on a six inch foundation of cement.

Site for New School

A controversy that lasted several years, and which was injected into the election of school trustees at the annual election of members, was begun at the meeting of the Board of Education on June 11, when a motion was passed that the Board constitute itself a committee of the whole to select a site for a new school building. Later, a member suggested the "Manley" lot, a six and one-third acre tract lying between Broad and Jackson, and Delaware and High streets, as worthy of consideration.

During the year 1904 the school site problem was one of the big topics of discussion, in the Board of Education, in City Council and on the street. Finally, late in the year, the Board of Education, the Board of School Estimate, and finally City Council, agreed but always by a bare majority vote, on the Manley lot, and an ordinance appropriating \$11,000 for the purchase was enacted over the veto of Mayor Ladd. The whole proceeding was then taken before the Supreme Court for review, Alex L. Rogers, Esq., representing the protestants.

Religious Revival

Probably the most remarkable revival ever held in Woodbury was that launched under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, early in

1871 To 1936

January, 1904, under the leadership of Toy and Fisher, evangelists. The meetings were held in the Court House and continued for four weeks. During the period of the meetings the Court House was crowded nightly, and religious fervor was at fever heat. Between seventy-five and one hundred conversions were reported, and converts made their own selection of the church with which they would unite.

New Telephone Company

The Board of Freeholders at the May meeting, granted the right to plant poles and string wires on any road or highway in the county to the Peoples Rural Telephone Company.

Terrible Hail Storm

Probably the most destructive hail storm that ever visited this section swept three hundred farms on the night of July 2nd, the estimated damage to crops being placed at \$500,000. Fields of corn, potatoes, tomatoes were swept clean and orchards were stripped of fruit. The sweep of the storm was from Logan township in a north-east direction. Thirteen hours after the storm Harry Nolte, of near Mantua Grove, stopped in front of the "Democrat" office and invited inspection of his wagon. The Editor found the wagonbox full of hail stones from the size of a walnut to a pea which Mr. Nolte had shoveled up from his sweet potato field. Relief committees were organized in all the townships and the banks received subscriptions to the relief fund.

Sewers Cost \$105,000.00

On February 21, 1905, the Sewer Committee of City Council reported the new sewer system completed at a cost of \$104,756.35. There were twelve miles of sewer line, and the system was working satisfactorily. But the expanding needs were a constant source of unending problems. Extensions were demanded, streets disturbed by deep digging were a constant danger. Demands for new sidewalks, new curb lines, and countless problems kept City Council in a constant foment of oratory, and clash of ideas.

State Census

The State census of 1905 gave Woodbury a population of 4,560 an increase of 473 since the Federal census of 1900. The county population was 34,471, an increase of 2,566 in the same period.

Gloucester County Historical Society

The outstanding institution established in Gloucester

History Of Woodbury

County at the opening of the 20th century was the Gloucester County Historical Society. When James Murray, tenant of the "Government Farm" at Red Bank, advertised a sale of his personal property, because he had been warned that the Government was about to sell the hundred acre farm which was the scene of the battle at Fort Mercer, and his lease would be terminated, some Woodburians conceived that there was truth in the saying, "The world do move."

Led by the late John G. Whitall, W. Harrison Livermore, John Boyd Avis, William H. Albright and James D. Carpenter went to Washington and sought the advice of Senator John F. Dryden. The Senator suggested that the Secretary of War be interviewed. That official heard the story of the battle of Red Bank, and made the comment "that the Government was not selling battle fields if it knew it." The sale never took place. Instead about 20 acres, including the battle field, was placed in charge of the Board of Freeholders of the County of Gloucester, and what is now known as "Battle Field Park," is the result of that visit, also the creation of the Gloucester County Historical Society.

It was on January 12, 1903, that twenty-three citizens organized the Gloucester County Historical Society in the Woodbury Court House. The officers were as follows:

President, John G. Whitall, Woodbury.

Vice Presidents, Jesse Y. Burk, Clarksboro; Samuel H. Richards, Bridgeport; H. K. Bugbee, Williamstown.

Recording Secretary, B. W. Pierce, Woodbury.

Corresponding Secretary, William E. Speakman, Woodbury.

Treasurer, Joseph W. Merritt, Woodbury.

Librarian, Miss Ellen L. Matlock, Woodbury.

Trustees, W. Harrison Livermore, J. D. Carpenter, Miss Lillian Durell, David O. Watkins, George E. Piereson, Daniel L. Pine, W. H. Albright, Woodbury; Samuel D. Lodge, Mantua; John R. Downer, Williamstown; Franklin H. Springer, Bridgeport; E. L. Stratton, Mullica Hill; William H. McCullough, Swedesboro; Mrs. W. Howard Miller, Paulsboro; Mrs. John P. Whitney, Glassboro; Stephen Abdill, National Park.

The roll of charter members follows:

John G. Whitall, Ellen L. Matlack, Woodbury; Edward L. Stratton, Mullica Hill; Samuel D. Lodge, Man-

tua; H. K. Bugbee, Alice H. Bugbee, John Rulon Downer, Williamstown; Daniel L. Pine, George W. Hughes, William T. Cozens, Woodbury; William P. Abdill, Stephen Abdill, National Park; Samuel H. Richards, Bridgeport; J. Albert Green, Woodbury; Franklin D. Springer, Bridgeport; J. D. Carpenter, John C. Voorheis, Charlotte Matlack, George E. Pierson, B. W. Pierce, William H. Albright, W. Harrison Livermore, Sibyl C. T. Jones, Woodbury; George M. Beckett, Wheeling, West Virginia; S. Louisa Maris, 820 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph W. Merritt, Josephine Reeves Merritt, Sallie French Whitall, Matilda F. Whitall, Charles W. Knight, Woodbury; Rebecca Mickle Hemphill, West Chester, Pa.; Julia E. Shivers, Helen Shivers, Cora Shivers, Clara B. Shivers, Woodbury.

In its thirty years the Gloucester County Historical Society has had two presidents—from January 12, 1903, to January 8, 1918, John G. Whitall, and from January 8, 1918, to the present Frank H. Stewart has filled that office.

At the close of its first fifteen years, the Historical Society, under the leadership of its first and, up to that time, only president, had much to the credit side of its account in interest aroused in local history, in pilgrimages to historic spots, and in laying the foundation of a collection of historic treasures. But it was in debt, it had even no regular meeting place; and its aged president—Mr. Whitall, was nearly ninety—insisted upon resigning. We are told that an atmosphere of gloom pervaded the annual meeting in January, 1918, when all these problems, chief of which was finding Mr. Whitall's successor, had to be faced.

All unwittingly, the old Moravian Church near Swedesboro was the instrument of Providence at this crisis. A certain newcomer to Woodbury had discovered this old church with its broken windows and caved-in roof, and filled with the ardor of the true antiquarian he was determined that it should be restored. His fiery zeal had led him all the way from the Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey to the very meeting at which a new president was to be elected for the Gloucester County Historical Society. Perhaps something of the surprise of these troubled local history lovers, all past middle age, can be imagined when the door of their dingy room opened to admit a strange young man whose bearing and tailoring bore evidence of metropolitan rather than rural influence. He stated the reason for his visit with such force and

History Of Woodbury

pleaded so eloquently for the church he had taken under his wing that his audience was impressed. But the Society was poor; more-over it was over two hundred dollars in debt. The stranger subsided, and the eighteen or twenty members went sadly to the business of selecting a president. Every man in the room was nominated from the floor, and every one had an excellent reason for refusing. Then someone had an inspiration. He nominated the stranger—whose name proved to be Stewart—and even though one old citizen objected on the grounds of the irregularity of the proceeding, most of those present felt that some guardian angel had led this young man to the office, and they elected him. Perhaps there are few cases on record of a man's being made president of a Society of which he wasn't even a member.

Succeeding events have proved that these members were right, for Frank H. Stewart has been the deliverer from all their woes. Now, in addition to being out of debt, the Society has a permanent fund; it has a house which it owns; and it is constantly receiving gifts of great historical value, which are rapidly filling the house. All this was accomplished in a period of fifteen years.

Ten memorial memberships of \$100 each and forty life memberships of \$25 each wiped out the Society's indebtedness and established a permanent fund of \$1,000. Since that time the Society has always been able to operate within its income.

The purchase of the Judge Jessup property (present home of the Society) for \$12,000, in November 1924, was negotiated by President Stewart through the public spirit and patriotism of a number of friends of the Society who contributed sums varying from \$500 to \$2000. A bronze tablet on the front of the building bears the names of the donors. The property is historic, at one time owned by Andrew Hunter, famous clergyman, tea burner, chaplain of the Revolution, and educator. It was later owned by John Lawrence, Esq., elder brother of Captain James Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame. One hundred and fifty years ago it was a two-story building with a garret, but altered by the late Judge Jessup to its present form.

When the Society was organized it had a library of two or three books. Its first librarian was Miss Ellen Matlock, who resigned after two years. She was succeeded by Miss Nellie Thackara. As the years brought books

1871 To 1936

and relics to the Society the title of curator was given to Miss Thackara, and Miss Sibyl Jones was appointed assistant curator. When the Historical Society moved into its house there was need for some one to be in residence to have charge of the now extremely valuable collections.

Since 1930 Miss Sibyl T. Jones has been resident curator of this store house of the Gloucester County Historical Society.

There follows a list of some of the papers read before the Society and their authors:

"The Moravian Activities in New Sweden"—T. C. Atherholt.

"The Indian at Our Own Door"—George B. MacAltioner.

"The Siege of Mifflin and Some Account of Its Brave Defenders"—Dr. Wallace MacGeorge.

"Tench Francis"—Dr. George C. Laws.

"Fort Elfsborg and Some of the Early Swedes on the Delaware"—Captain Snowden.

"The Early Quaker Settlements in West New Jersey"—Miss Nellie Thackara.

"Some Judges of the Earliest Courts of Old Gloucester County"—Miss Emma Thackara.

"Women of the Colony of New Jersey"—Dr. John R. Stevenson.

"Some Account of the Tanneries of South Jersey Fifty Odd Years Ago"—Joseph B. Livezey.

"General Samuel C. French"—Rev. Howard E. Thompson.

"Indians In and About the First Reservation of New Jersey"—Miss Bessie B. Warwick.

"Lost Towns and Hamlets"—Dr. Wallace MacGeorge.

"Old Settlements Along Timber Creek"—Mrs. J. M. Ebert.

"Newton, Now Collingswood"—Howard M. Cooper, Esq.

"Early Transportation Across the Delaware River"—Charles S. Boyer.

"The Story of New Stockholme"—S. H. Richards.

"Revolutionary Heroes of Swedesboro"—Rev. Edgar Campbell.

"Kings Highway"—Gideon Peaslee.

"Steamboats on the Delaware River"—A. M. Heston.

"Gloucester County One Hundred Years Ago"—Frank H. Stewart.

History Of Woodbury

"Gloucester County's Most Famous Citizen"—Frank H. Stewart.

Most of these papers are on file in the archives of the Society either in manuscript, in newspaper clippings, or in printed pamphlets.

Quiet Years

The years from 1905 to 1908 were not rich in history-making events, never-the-less they were busy ones for local governing bodies—City Council, the Board of Education, and the Chosen Freeholders. Two telephone companies were knocking at the doors of the city for franchises and officials argued long and earnestly over such points as limited or perpetual grants. There was demand by the people for the elimination of grade crossings at the Cooper and German street (now Barber Avenue) railroad crossings; and assessment of sewer benefits was another point over which councilmen differed strongly.

School Changes

In 1905 William A. Storrie succeeded Mr. Frey as school superintendent but his term of service was brief, only two years. In 1907 he was succeeded by Henry C. Dixon.

Site for High School

For three years the selection of a site for the proposed new high school was loaded with dynamite and members of the Board of Education, at that period of our history elected by the people at elections held for that purpose only, went to victory or defeat on the issue of the Manley Lot, Dillon Lot, Matlock Lot, or some other lot. Among the parcels of land offered, or sought, was a field of six-and-a-third acres known as the Manley lot, level as a house floor, bounded on the east by what is now Lupton avenue and on the west by Jackson street. West Centre street was not then opened through as a public street.

The Matlock lot, about three acres, the north terminus of Euclid street, the former John M. Saunders property, on Broad street, 106 feet front, north of the Farmers and Mechanics bank. The Starr and Jessup properties on Broad street north of the Saunders lot; and the John R. Wick property, on Broad street about at the location of the present Wick building, were other proposed sites.

There was sentiment for combining the new school building with the city hall and Deptford library on Delaware street, but State law made such a combination of schools and civic activities illegal.

1871 To 1936

Prices for these properties ranged from \$11,000 for the Manley lot to \$20,000 for the Starr and Jessup properties. Finally, on January 9, 1908, the Board of Education selected the Saunders property, priced \$15,000, and the site problem was settled. Later the Board elected Clifford Shivers, of this city, as the architect for a building with sixteen class rooms.

Red Bank Battlefield

On February 23, 1905, the Board of Freeholders was notified of the enactment by Congress of a law ceding to the Board not more than twenty acres of land, including the monument, at Red Bank, as a memorial to the battle fought there October 22, 1777. A committee consisting of Messrs. D. Thackara Mathers, John Rachor, Jr., Joshua S. Joyce, and Elwood Usinger was appointed to select the 20 acres, and on March 23d reported, recommending a strip fronting 2000 feet on the Delaware River and extending back 400 feet, including the old fortifications and the Whitall mansion.

Ann Whitall Chapter, D. A. R. was organized in the Whitall mansion October 18, 1905, by Mrs. Meecham, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Ellen Matlock being elected Regent.

The Civic League, for city improvement, was organized in Woodbury March 1906, with Mrs. William Flanigen, treasurer. The annual dues were 25 cents.

June 21, 1906, marked the fruition of the effort of the Gloucester County Historical Society to preserve to posterity the site of the Battle of Red Bank as a historical shrine. The occasion was the dedication of the monument, of Barre granite, 50 feet high, surmounted by a ten foot statue of a Continental soldier. All Gloucester County and many from adjoining counties witnessed the interesting proceedings. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Edward Dillon; introductory remarks by William H. Albright; address by Governor George H. Utter, of Rhode Island; address by Governor Edward C. Stokes, of New Jersey; speech of acceptance, by Hon. David O. Watkins. The issue of the "Democrat" of that date contained verbatim reports of all the addresses, as well as sidelights of the wonderful gathering.

Delaware Street Paved

October 29, 1906, City Council approved a contract with the Standard Bitulithic Company to pave Delaware street with a patent material that had been extensively

History Of Woodbury

used in Salem. This was the first street in the city to be paved with materials of which the base was asphalt. After 30 years of hard wear the road is still in splendid condition notwithstanding frequent openings for repair and tapping of underground utilities.

Blood Hounds Ordered

There had been at least three cases of assaults on women on the streets of Woodbury and Wenonah, and on June 30, 1908, City Council authorized the purchase of a pair of blood hounds to track the perpetrators of these outrages. The purchase was urged by Mayor Samuel H. Ladd, a man of conservative thought, a native of the city, and an official of clear discernment and devotion to the general welfare.

New School Leader

In 1907 the Board of Education elected Henry C. Dixon, a school man of much experience in Pennsylvania, as supervising principal for a period of three years at \$1,600, for the first year, \$1,700 for the second and \$1,800 for the third year. In 1914, Mr. Dixon was employed as County Superintendent of Salem County.

Freeholders Purchase Woodbury-Swedesboro Road

After many complaints by citizens on the line of the Swedesboro and Woodbury turnpike, that the pike was unimproved and in a condition not contemplated by the charter, the Board of Freeholders purchased the road at a nominal figure and petitions for its improvement as a State road were filed with the Board.

The Melody Club

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Woodbury enjoyed the most musical period of its history for which it was directly indebted to Mrs. George W. Grove (later Mrs. Duncan Campbell) who came to Woodbury in 1901 from Philadelphia. Since the days of the Paint and Powder Club with its "Princess Bonnie" and other light operas, there had been a resting period for the musical talent in the town in so far as concerted action was involved. By 1904 Mrs. Grove, with the combined force of her talents and her personality, had roused the musically gifted to organizing the Melody Club, a mixed chorus, which for seven years gave to Woodbury many delightful concerts of the finest music. The first was an invitation affair at the Country Club with soloists from Philadelphia. Before long the organization was put on a business basis. With a large list of patronesses,

1871 To 1936

subscription tickets were sold. So popular were the concerts that the Green's Opera House replaced the Country Club as an audience hall. There were held regularly two concerts a year; one in December, a sacred concert; one in the spring, with secular music. Several "Old Folks Concerts" with all selections from the most beloved of the old melodies were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The concerts were genuine social events. The ushers, chosen from the board of managers and the families of the patronesses, wore full evening dress and the audience as well. During the reign of the Melody Club, music rather than cards led the city socially.

In 1907, at the height of the club's activity the following were the officers: Mrs. B. W. Andrews, president; Arthur Starr, vice-president; J. Duncan Jaques, secretary; Herbert L. Weir, librarian; Mrs. George L. Wilkins, treasurer; Miss Bessie Husted, accompanist; Miss Helen F. Dixon, assistant director. The active members follow: Miss Lillian G. Bennet, Miss Alice Blake, Mrs. Henry H. Clark, Miss Mary E. Colburn, Mrs. Anthony W. Durell, Miss Lucy M. Flanigen, Mrs. George S. Gunn, Mrs. Howard Hanthorn, Miss Mary Jessup, Miss Rachel L. Jessup, Miss Roberta Jordan, Mrs. W. O. Kellog, Miss Alice G. Lippincott, Miss Sarah E. McIlhenny, Mrs. Raymond B. Nixon, Mrs. E. E. Pierce, Mrs. William G. Pancoast, Mrs. C. Walter Shivers, Miss Helen Shivers, Miss Clara Shivers, Mrs. Arthur Starr, Miss Emma B. Thackara, Miss Lillian Wilkins, Mrs. Herbert L. Weir, Mrs. Roger Wilbur; Messrs. Alvin S. Clark, William A. Flanigen, Joseph Gibson, W. O. Kellog, Thomas McIlhenny, E. E. Pierce, Wade H. Reichard, Nelson W. Sparks and Roger Wilbur.

In 1909 Mrs. Grove resigned as director of the club. She was succeeded by W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, teacher and composer, for many years leader of the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia and organizer of the Philadelphia Orchestra as an amateur body. For about two years Mr. Gilchrist conducted the club. Following his resignation it ceased to function. Other musical clubs have come and gone in Woodbury, but none has so completely won the hearts of the music loving public. All the fortunate Woodburians who have heard the rich tones of Mrs. Grove's contralto voice and have come

History Of Woodbury

within range of her influence recognize the source of the success of the *Melody Club.

Artesian Water

In 1907 there was agitation for changing the source of Woodbury's water supply from the flowing stream source to an artesian supply and a test well was driven on the Matlock lot, near the creek, and west of the railroad bridge. Later an artesian supply was secured from wells sunk near the pumping station, and the flowing stream was abandoned.

New School Building

Plans for the erection of the new high school building were opened July 2d, 1908, and figures ranged from \$53,250 to \$122,200. The successful architect was Clifford H. Shivers of Woodbury. Plans had been asked for and about a dozen architects entered the contest with no identifying marks as to the author of the plans. The Board and citizens were agreeably surprised when the plan selected proved to be that of a Woodbury architect.

The successful bidder for the building was Contractor Steelman, of Bridgeton, N. J.

The corner stone of the new building was laid November 21, 1908, under the auspices of Florence Lodge, F. and A. M., the ceremony being led by District Deputy Wilmer Collins. Warner Underwood, president of the Board of Education, presided, and made an address, and Dr. Wallace McGeorge, in an address, gave a history of public education in Woodbury. The new edifice, named the William Milligan school, of Woodbury, was occupied November 29, 1909.

School Burns Down

Monday, the 19th of December, 1910, the William Milligan school was destroyed by fire of mysterious origin. Some claimed that it was due to a defective flue, others claimed that it was due to spontaneous combustion of

*(Note—Following the death of her husband in 1910, Mrs. Grove gave all her time and her powers to music as a profession. She appeared in many recitals in Philadelphia and the suburbs and in concerts was soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the leadership of Carl Pohlig. In 1912, she married Dr. Duncan Campbell. Though she is no longer active in musical circles, her name stands for all that is glamorous in music to the people of Woodbury.)

1871 To 1936

coal. Firemen were helpless from lack of water, the pressure being very low. The fire department had no pumpers. The cost of the building had been \$73,000 and the insurance was \$60,000. The schools were continued in the Merritt and Green blocks.

At the call of Mayor Ladd, a town meeting was held in the Court House on the evening following the fire, attended by 500 citizens. The condition of the city fire protection was discussed at great length. The result of the meeting was the purchase of a horse drawn steam fire engine.

Salary for Mayor

Our Mayors had served without salary until the enactment of an ordinance on December 15, 1908, when the sum of \$300 was deemed sufficient compensation.

Board of Trade

A Board of Trade was organized September 21, 1908, with George G. Green, president. The membership included business and professional men of the city and for many years the Board was active and influential in developments so pressing during the formulative period of the city.

First Linotype in County

A Mergenthaler Linotype machine was installed in the mechanical department of the Gloucester County Democrat office on January 1, 1909, the first type-setting machine to be installed in a printing office in this county.

St. Patrick's Church

July 18, 1909, the corner stone of St. Patrick's church, corner of Cooper and Euclid streets, was laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Dean Mulligan, of Camden delivered the sermon. The church was dedicated June 26, 1910, with Bishop James A. McFaul, in charge of the ceremonies.

1910 to 1920

When 1910 dawned, this section was buried under at least two feet of snow, 22 inches of which fell between Saturday evening, December 25th, and Sunday morning, the 26th, resulting in a general cessation of business. Sunday morning, James C. Griscom, on the Mantua line of the trolley, discovered two trolley cars stalled in front of his home. Going out to investigate he found twenty-

History Of Woodbury

four passengers who had spent the night in the cars while their friends at Mantua spent the night worrying about them. They were cold and hungry.

"Jim" couldn't move the cars, so he did the next best thing—invited the travelers to his spacious bachelor's quarters, and soon the party was warm and fed on home-made sausage, hot cakes, ham and eggs and fried potatoes. Later the road gang cleared the tracks. A West Jersey and Seashore train that left Camden at 9 A. M. Sunday, arrived at Glassboro at 6 A. M. Monday morning.

Woodbury-Auburn Road

On March 17, 1910, the Freeholders adopted plans for the improvement of the road between Woodbury and Auburn, via Swedesboro. The Woodbury-Swedesboro section was to be of stone, with amiesite top, and was to cost \$143,650. The actual construction, however, was long delayed.

The Bell Tract

The Woodbury Realty Company, owners of the Bell Tract, had contracted for the construction of eleven residences on their tract, five fronting on Delaware street, and six on lateral streets, the combined cost being \$55,000. They asked an extension of sewers on the tract, and the contract was later awarded to contractor B. F. Sweeten, of Camden.

Federal Census

The Federal census of 1910 gave the population of Woodbury at 4,642 and the county at 37,468. This was a gain of 555 for Woodbury since 1900 and a gain of 5,463 for the county.

The Wilson Campaign

The State campaign of 1910 in New Jersey was a memorable one. The Gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party was Vivian M. Lewis, and of the Democratic party, Woodrow Wilson. The Congressional candidates were Harry Loudenslager, Republican, and Joseph E. Nowrey, of Camden, Democrat. For Assembly the Democrats nominated James Lafferty and the Republicans Lee T. Hallock. Gloucester County gave Democratic majorities for all three candidates—187 for Wilson, 801 for Nowrey and 261 for Lafferty. This, we believe was the first time Gloucester county had cast a majority for a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate. Wilson's majority in the State was 49,056.

1871 To 1936

An Old Loan Association

We had always been under the impression that the Woodbury Real Estate Mutual Loan Association, established in 1871, was the first institution of the kind here, but in browsing through the files of the "Gloucester County Democrat" we found an article contributed by the late George E. Pierson, published in the issue of December 8, 1910, telling of a "One Series Association" established here January 7, 1852. The title was "Woodbury Mutual Loan and Building Association" and the officers were among the leading and substantial citizens of the town. The highest premium at which money was sold was 21 per cent, and the lowest 2 1-2 per cent. Two hundred and ten shares were issued. "There is no date of the closing up of the association," Mr. Pierson said, "but the last minute was May 7, 1862." There was no hint of wrong doing on the part of any official, just evidence that the Building Association plan had not been fully developed at that period of our history.

Lodge Chartered

Woodbury Lodge No. 280, I. O. O. M., was chartered December 1910. The first election of officers was held December 5, at which time the following were chosen:

Dictator, Charles C. Schrenk; V. Dictator, Fred Cox; Prelate, Martin Rotan; Inner Guard, Charles Downes; Outer Guard, Wellington Watson; Sergeant-at-arms, John C. Ford; Secretary, William H. Albright; Treasurer, James A. Hutchinson; Trustees, George R. Reading, Joseph N. Coombs, Bassett Kirby.

Turnpike Mileage

At the beginning of 1911 there were twenty miles of turnpike road in New Jersey, 17 miles of which were in Gloucester County.

Houses in Demand

Real estate agents D. F. Hendrickson and Co., and F. L. Wilkins reported there was a demand for houses in Woodbury far beyond the supply and that one hundred houses to rent at from \$15 to \$35 per month would find tenants.

Autoist Fined

Justice of the Peace, E. I. Cloud, summoned twenty-four autoists to appear before him for exceeding the speed limit of 25 miles per hour.

Change School Name

In July, 1911, Joseph B. Best was awarded the con-

History Of Woodbury

tract to rebuild the burned high school at \$49,422. The heating contract was not included.

By a vote of 4 to 2, the Woodbury Board of Education decided to change the name of the new school from the "William Milligan High School" to "The Woodbury High School", and fixed September 23 as the date for laying the corner stone. Counselor Alexander L. Rogers appeared before the Board and made an impassioned plea for retaining the old name, and the class of 1895, in resolutions submitted by Arthur Terry, Jr., and A. Virginia Cattell, petitioned the Board to retain the Milligan name, but all appeals fell on deaf ears. Governor Woodrow Wilson laid the corner stone in the presence of 1500 citizens and made an address.

Excellent Tax Collection

On December 21, 1911, City Treasurer Redfield reported 90 per cent of the tax duplicate of that year collected.

No Free Land

The growing city was deemed a fertile field for industrial expansion and the Board of Trade had applications from two industries for land and financial help—a laundry and a shirt waist factory. The idea was new and the Board debated it at great length and considered it with City Council, the result being that a permanent policy was established. The city would furnish neither free land, buildings nor capital, but would exempt new enterprises from city taxes for five years and give free water privilege for the same period.

Agitation for Tunnel

There was much agitation for a tunnel between Camden and Philadelphia, and surveys were made which provided for the Philadelphia terminus at Third and Dock streets and the Camden terminus at Broadway and Mickle streets. These surveys are still on paper, but the Delaware is now spanned by a bridge. It is interesting to note that in 1937 the state legislature passed a bill providing for the building of a tunnel.

Y. M. C. A. Started

The County Y. M. C. A. had its beginning in Woodbury in April 1912. Great impetus to the idea was given Sunday and Monday, April 21 and 22, when men prominent in the movement addressed congregations in all the churches, and on Monday a county meeting was held, with 150 delegates present. The field work for these meetings was performed by H. D. Maydole, of Camden County Y. M.

1871 To 1936

C. A. At Monday's meeting a budget of \$2500, for the first year's expenses, was subscribed. Harry Headley Smith was the first Secretary of the movement in the county.

Two Presidents Here

May 28, 1912, was a big day in Woodbury, the city being visited by two Presidential candidates — William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt; the former was the President of the United States seeking renomination, and the latter an ex-President seeking nomination. The President arrived by a morning train and was greeted on the lawn of the Steelman home, on Cooper street, by the school children of the city and many citizens. Mr. Roosevelt arrived by motor about six o'clock and spoke briefly from his automobile at the corner of Broad and Cooper streets. Never before, and probably never again, had the city had the experience of two candidates of the same party for nomination for the Presidency addressing them on the same day.

In the November election in which both of these gentlemen contended for the high office, Gloucester County voted Taft, Republican, 1853; Roosevelt, Progressive, 3196; Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 3364. However, in the election, the Progressive Congressional candidate, Jess, of Camden, received only 1187 votes, to 2824 for Browning, Republican, and 2631 for Craven, Democrat. James Lafferty, Democrat, was elected County Clerk over Edward Sturgess, Republican, 3386 to 3288.

Site for Federal Building

When County Clerk Lafferty assumed the duties of the office, the first deed presented to him for recording was that conveying the Green and Howell properties, on Broad street, north of the public schools lot, to the Federal Government for an office building, by Lawyer David O. Watkins. The post office is now occupying the site.

Parcels Post

The parcels post law went into effect on January 1, 1913, and express companies that before had a monopoly of small package business had real opposition. The business of the office was materially increased and experience has justified the system.

Old Burying Ground

Strangers Burial Ground on Delaware street was vacated in the spring of 1913. The bones were removed to a burial ground in Deptford township. This ground

History Of Woodbury

had been created as a burial place for the unknown, and had been in existence previous to the Revolution, as the bodies of many Hessian troops killed at the battle of Red Bank were buried there. The ground had been under the care of the Township Committees of Deptford and West Deptford townships, and Woodbury City Council, and its abandonment was concurred in by all interested. The burial ground was utilized by the city for a new street, Lupton avenue, named in honor of the Lupton family.

Appropriations for Improvements

On November 5, 1913, Congressman Browning notified the "Democrat" of an appropriation of \$38,000 for the improvement of Woodbury creek and \$55,000 for the erection of a public building in Woodbury. The public building referred to was the postoffice, which was erected in 1924.

School Principals

January 12, 1914, the Woodbury Board of Education elected Malcolm G. Thomas as supervising principal at a salary of \$1850 to succeed Henry C. Dixon, resigned. The State Board of Education had drafted Mr. Dixon to the Superintendency of Salem County schools.

New Loan Association

The Peoples Building and Loan Association sold 400 shares of stock in its first series, at its first meeting.

Sunday Golf

January 11, 1914, Woodbury Country Club voted 59 to 21, to permit golf playing on its links after 1 P. M. on Sundays.

Hunter Street Bridge Completed

The Hunter street bridge, in contention between the city, county and the railroad company, was completed in the spring of 1914.

World War Begins

August 1, 1914, news flashed over the world that the German army had invaded Belgium.

Hallowe'en Celebration

The Eureka Club, an organization of young business men of Woodbury celebrated Hallowe'en by a parade, and for many years these celebrations were county events. Members of the club, in tall silk hats and full dress preceded by a band, led the line.

New Postmaster

February 1, 1915, James D. Carpenter succeeded

1871 To 1936

Frank D. Pedrick as postmaster of Woodbury, and continued in office until October 1, 1923, when he was succeeded by William H. Albright.

Purchase of Woodbury-Mullica Hill Turnpike

In the spring of 1915 the Board of Chosen Freeholders resolved to purchase the Woodbury and Mullica Hill turnpike, a distance of seven miles, for the sum of \$25,000. The purchase was hastened by the growing protest of citizens tributary to the road, who were required to contribute through taxation to construction of county roads, while they paid toll whenever they used the highway. The section between Woodbury and Mantua had previously been improved by the turnpike company at considerable cost.

Revival Meetings

A religious awakening swept the county during the winter of 1915, following the "Billy" Sunday meetings in Philadelphia. Revival meetings were held in practically every county town. The outstanding leader in these county meetings was "Gipsy" Smith.

Carpenter Street School

April 1, 1915, Woodbury Board of Education opened bids for the construction of a public school building on Carpenter street. There were seven bidders, the lowest being by E. Turison, of Philadelphia, for \$12,691.

Hospital Started

In the summer of 1915, Doctors J. Harris and Amos Underwood, bought the Columbia Hotel property at the corner of Broad street and Red Bank avenue, and converted the building into offices for their own use, four room being set aside for patients. From this beginning, over twenty years ago, has grown the Underwood hospital, perhaps the best known institution of the kind in the South Jersey area. The first patient was admitted November 5, 1915. In 1920 the building was enlarged to accommodate twenty patients, including kitchens, operating and delivery rooms. There was further enlargement in 1927 to capacity for thirty-five patients, nurse's quarters, modern X-ray and chemical laboratories, additional operating suites occupying the entire third floor, and elevator. An old homestead on Red Bank avenue, was secured and converted into a nurse's home. An idea of the usefulness of this institution to the public may be gathered from a statement made for 1936. Number of patients admitted, 1745; out-patients treated, 36,412; number of operations,

History Of Woodbury

740; number of eye treatments, 886; number of births, 228; number of accidents treated, 1634; number of pathological examinations, 5716; number of physiotherapy treatments, 1471.

Another School Fire

Sunday evening, April 25, 1915, the high school building was again the scene of a destructive fire, the flames, however, being confined to the third story, with a loss of \$15,000. The schools were enabled to carry on after damage by water was removed.

Woodbury Heights Incorporated

An act incorporating Woodbury Heights was passed by the legislature of 1915, and the first officers were elected during the spring, as follows: Mayor, G. Harold Buzby; Assessor, Alex. Beith, Jr.; Collector, Cyrus G. Biechler; Council, Robert C. Shunk, Walter W. Shugart, William McCullah, J. M. Beckett, Walter S. Cunby, Walter Young.

New Bank Building

Plans for a new bank building were approved by the officers of Woodbury Trust Company on May 25, 1915, and contract for its construction was awarded to Joseph B. Best.

State Census

The State census of 1915 gave Gloucester County a population of 43,607, an increase of 6,239 over that of 1910. Under the same census Woodbury was given a population of 5,288, an increase of 646 over 1910.

War Threatening

Throughout the year 1916, with Europe engaged in a death struggle, the threat of war hung over the United States. While our people were warned to maintain the strictest neutrality, American rights on the sea were constantly violated, and ships torpedoed without warning, in some instances at great loss of life.

Farm Demonstrator

Representatives of the County Board of Agriculture appeared before the Board of Freeholders urging an appropriation for the employment of a Farm Demonstrator, but it was not until a year later that the appeal was heard, and at the May meeting 1917, the request was granted.

Period of World War

When Congress declared on April 6, 1917, that a condition of war existed between the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States, the peaceful attitude of our country changed over-night. Our own city and county,

1871 To 1936

were but a reflex of the whole country, and the watchword "Win the War" was the animating slogan. Prompt enactments by Congress provided for the creation of an army by Selective Draft, and June 5, 1917, was Registration Day, when all men between the ages of 21 and 31 were registered under the Selective Draft law. On that day 4180 men were registered in this county and 485 in Woodbury. Of these, 71 were colored men.

Two Draft Boards

To execute the Selective Draft law two boards were created. Board No. 1 was composed of the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Physician, and Board No. 2 was composed of Dr. Horace M. Fooder, Wilson T. Jones and William Pierce.

While the draft boards were functioning, the National Guard was recruited to war strength, and on July 25, Company I, with 121 men, left the armory to entrain for Sea Girt. Headed by a band, and led by James H. Hutchinson, color bearer, and Joseph Morgan, Joshua Dawson, William R. Dopson, W. Thackara Cozens, Charles D. Smith, Charles F. Weatherby, Charles Risler, Louis Sparks, all Civil War veterans, and pastors Triplett, Zelle, Larcombe and Huss, and flanked by the whole city, the boys marched gaily to the station and were given an enthusiastic godspeed.

National Guard Roster

Members of the local National Guard unit who went to camp were as follows:

Captain—Arthur G. Jaggard.

First Lieutenant—Alexander L. Rogers.

Second Lieutenant—Alexander F. Ruch.

Supply Sergeant—William H. Fletcher.

Sergeants—Percy Bosworth, Robert C. Carr, William G. Sparks, Roy A. Hendricks, Lorenzo F. Gardiner, Mantua; Norman Mick, Adon W. Muller, Clarence R. Harbert, Glassboro; Henry W. Schmidt, Williamstown.

Corporals—Clarence E. Jaggard, Almonesson; Theodore E. Kastner, Jesse W. Vandegrift, Mantua; William R. Cundey, Westville, R. F. D.; Frank C. Walston, Thorofare; Fenlon Dopson, William E. Jessup, Milton Conover, Harrisonville; Elmer L. Parsons, Blackwood; Charles O. Albertson, Harold Allen.

(Where no address is given it is Woodbury).

Privates—Russel V. Archut, Raymond Beche, Glass-

History Of Woodbury

boro; Robert C. Crosset, Fred G. Cline, Mantua; Arthur Z. Dopson, Grover C. Devault, Thomas M. Dempsey, 22 East 10th street, Marcus Hook, Pa.; Oscar Goers, Almonesson; Lawrence G. Haines, Glassboro; Lewis M. Henry, William M. Kirkbride, Paulsboro; Miles J. Keane, Lawrence J. Kirwan.

Harry C. Mason, May's Landing; Arthur Messick, 768 Wright avenue, Camden, N. J.; Edward McDevitt, William G. Pierce, Glassboro; Joseph J. Radiff, St. Michaels, Md.; Charles T. Riley, Westville, R. F. D.

Thomas C. Smith, Gibbstown; Charles Snuffin, Lewis C. Sparks, George V. Sellen, Edward J. Schwartz, Paulsboro; Elbert Starr, Thorofare; Lester Stratton, 470 South 2nd street, Millville.

William E. Ward, Almonesson; Robert C. Wescott, 125 North 35th street, Camden; William B. Waters, Pitman; Charles G. Yonker, Jacob M. Youngcourt.

John F. Anderson, Stean Bradley, William W. Peters, Leon A. Parsons, Blackwood; Percy L. Duncan, Pitman; Frank Anderson, Almonesson; Raymond Archut, Herman L. Peters.

Ernest A. McKinney, Gibbstown; Stanley S. Goodwin, Barnsboro; Warren Lafferty, South Amboy; Lafayette H. Langley, Glassboro; Arthur J. Fowler, William H. Parsons, Glendora; Harry C. Ransly, Westville; Reading Gilbert, Pitman; Edward H. Maguire, Almonesson; Wilbert Cattrell, Swedesboro; Schuyler Wilkerson, Jr., Paulsboro; Harry W. Horner, Paulsboro.

William Robinson, Mullica Hill; William Volk, William B. Reeves, Mullica Hill; Joseph F. Suwald, Westville; Elbert Payne, Charles E. Fisher.

Jasper J. Jenkins, Clayton; Howard Batchelor, Franklinville; Edward L. Jones, Franklinville; Ralph E. Owens, Williamstown; George E. Huntsinger, Clayton; John H. Crane, Clayton.

Edward H. Moore, Clayton; Howard Craig, Clayton; Russell G. Mapes, Clayton; Harry Dolboy, Glassboro; Philip Brown, LeRoy Richardson, Paulsboro.

Louis Schnull, Thorofare; Charles B. Campbell, Westville; Louis Deuchar, Westville; Clarence J. Stetser, Mullica Hill; William C. Ewan, Clayton; Albert Thompson.

The first contingent of the draft army to leave Woodbury numbered 90 men, who were to be mustered in with the 675,000 of the first army. These men entrained September 21, 1917, for Camp Dix, and were given a farewell

1871 To 1936

recognition comparable to that accorded the National Guard unit. Thereafter, to the end of the war, detachments of men, certified by the local boards, entrained at intervals as needed, and it became an old story to see the boys gather at the Court House and march to the station.

Boys Go Early

While the draft boards were functioning, many county boys, chafing under the red tape, and what they conceived to be slow motions, enlisted in the service and many of them were overseas and on the firing line before the first draftees were in camp. Among those from Woodbury were, James C. Henry, William Larcombe, Henry Harris, Samuel Fletcher, Jacob Taylor, L. P. Page, Scott G. Atkinson, M. G. Allen, W. Sheppard, Harry Hitchner, John W. Nungesser, Bernard A. Miller, Howard Batten, J. J. Dougherty, Robert D. Hughes, Joseph J. Summerill, Jr., Thomas B. Henry, George Kugler, C. Wayne Walton and Charles Etter.

War Activities Here

This section was an important center of war activity. At Washington Park, formerly an amusement park, was located a bag loading plant, where powder was packed in silk bags in an amount sufficient for a cannon charge. 15,000 men and women were employed there and train loads of prepared charges went out every day. At Gibbstown, powder and more powerful explosives were shipped by train loads from the duPont plant every night while at the New York Shipyard to the north, 18,000 men were engaged in shipbuilding. Newton Hotel, commandeered by the Government, was the home of officers of high rank engaged at the bag loading plant, and every home in Woodbury that had an unused room, had roomers or boarders. The local postoffice, organized to do a business of about \$18,000 per year, did a business of more than \$1,000 per day during the war period.

Business Affairs

While the war was the consuming activity, institutions of the city were functioning as usual. The First National Bank lost its cashier, John F. Graham, by death, and on July 1st Wadsworth Cresse was elected his successor. On the same day the new home of the Woodbury Trust Company was occupied and between 1500 and 2000 citizens called to admire the building and its modern equipment.

In September the State Board of Education selected

History Of Woodbury

Glassboro as the location of the proposed new South Jersey Normal School, and land of the Whitney estate, adjacent to the railroad station, was selected as the site.

A Y. M. C. A War Fund Drive was held in the court house on the evening of November 15, 1917, with Lewis Starr, presiding. Among the speakers was ex-President of the United States, William Howard Taft.

The Red Cross

On the following Monday, November 18th, the annual meeting of the Gloucester County Chapter of the Red Cross was held in the court house. Lewis Starr presided. The county membership numbered 4680, Woodbury members totaling 1162. Officers of the preceding year were re-elected as follows:

Chairman, Lewis Starr; Secretary, Jessie Flanigen; Treasurer, Ellison H. Davis. Executive Committee, Mrs. Clayton E. Synnott, Mrs. Arthur L. Terry, Jr., Miss Charlotte Matlock, Mrs. A. H. Dell, David O. Watkins, George S. McCarthy, Dr. J. Harris Underwood.

During the following year this organization conducted at least two successful drives for funds for the Red Cross, one in mid-summer of 1918. A quota of \$30,000 was assigned to the county by the State organization, but the pledges totaled \$46,646.71. Edward L. Farr, of Wenonah, was chairman of the drives of this organization.

In October there was created a county organization for conservation of food, through which nearly 6000 families signed cards pledging rigid economy in the use of food, to the end that America might not only care for her own army, but extend aid to the Allies.

L. B. Moffett was coal administrator of the county. Most of us have forgotten that we all bought coal in half ton lots during the winter of 1918, and that we learned the art of burning bituminous coal that there be no stint of fuel for ships, factories and governmental offices. We learned, too, how to conserve coal by the use of damp ashes.

Local Option Elections

Local option elections were held in the county in May, 1918, and with the exception of three districts all showed dry majorities. The dry majority in Woodbury was 240, and for a season before the adoption of the 18th Amendment bars in the city and county were closed.

Daylight Saving

One of the changes in living conditions brought about

1871 To 1936

by the necessities of war was Daylight Saving Time created in the spring of 1918. Farmers generally have protested against the change, but thus far have been overruled, and eighteen years after the war Daylight Saving persists in urban sections.

Farmers Market

With the sanction of City Council, a farmers market was opened in Woodbury on July 20, 1918, and seems to be one of the fixtures of the business life of the city.

Influenza Epidemic

In August, 1918, a new disease known as Spanish Influenza appeared in the United States, and by September had assumed proportions of an epidemic. It took the form of pneumonia, but was more fatal than the familiar type of that disease. We have no record of the number of deaths ascribed to it in this county, but issues of the Gloucester County Democrat of that period contained obituaries of between forty and fifty every week. Physicians and nurses were overworked and the demand for nurses was far greater than the supply. The colored people of this area were greatly afflicted and, to facilitate their care, Daniel H. Mumford gave the use of a vacant store and cots were set up and faithful women of that race aided by the Red Cross gave services to their afflicted neighbors.

The papers reported 3000 cases in Gloucester City at one time, and in Philadelphia 5000 new cases were reported in one day. The National Public Health Service reported on December 1st, 1918, that between three and four hundred thousands deaths resulted from the disease in the United States and twenty thousand in the army camps.

New Registration

On September 12, 1918, a new draft for the army was ordered, and in this county, on that date, 6400 men between the ages of 18 and 21, and 31 and 45, were registered. In the June registration 1917, the number registered between the ages of 21 and 31 was 4300. But happily, the men of the second registration were never called, because on November 11, the Imperial German Government surrendered, and the need for a new army passed.

Gasolineless Sundays

A period of gasolineless Sundays began in September, 1918, and automobiles were as scarce on that day as before the automobile was invented.

Local Boys Killed

In the last great battle of the war three Woodbury

History Of Woodbury

boys were among the casualties—the first local deaths of the war. They were Lieutenant William Stokes Bonsal and privates John Devaul and Howard H. Higham. News of the casualties were not reported here until mid-November.

The "Liberty Glo"

The distinction of naming one of the new "Liberty" ships built by the government at Hog Island was accorded to Gloucester County because of its great showing in the Fourth Liberty Loan. At a special meeting of the men and women workers in the drive, the name "Liberty Glo" was chosen. At the same meeting Mrs. Benjamin F. Buzby, of Swedesboro, chairman of the county women's Liberty Loan committee was asked by the men's committee to act as sponsor at the launching of the ship. She selected as her assistant Miss Elizabeth Holbrook Riggins, her granddaughter, and Wadsworth Cresse, Jr., son of County Loan chairman Cresse. The ship was launched at Hog Island on Saturday, June 13, 1919. The attendance of Gloucester County people was not large, but prominent among them were Chairman Cresse, J. G. Sholl, Jr., secretary of the committee, and a number of Liberty Loan workers. An account of the launching says: "Mrs. Buzby grasped the bottle of champagne with both hands, and as the ship shivered and trembled, smashed the bottle against the prow just as she slid into her element."

The staunchness of the "Liberty Glo" is evidenced by the fact that she was wrecked several years later in European waters. She broke in half, and was then repaired and resumed her place in the channels of trade.

The Farmerette Army

That men were not the only soldiers of the World War is revealed in a published account of the marching forth to nearby farms of the Farmerettes on a July morning in the year 1918. The writer declines to reveal the names of the members of this army lest embarrassment come to the ladies of some of our leading families. Their uniforms were of blue denim, and their hats were built to preserve the complexion. The one natural feature of their apparel was high heeled shoes, but the writer suspects that a large pocket beneath the skirt contained a pair of shoes more suitable to the work in hand. The farmers whom they served spoke highly of the value of the services of the army. These women volunteered as workers on the farms because of the scarcity of male help.

Visiting Nurse Association

On February 8, 1914, at a joint meeting of representatives of the Parent-Teacher Association, Mothers Club, Monday Sewing Club and Civic League, the Visiting Nurse Association of Woodbury was created. The various associations were represented at that meeting as follows:

Parent-Teacher, Mrs. I. Hampton Williams, president, and Miss Elizabeth C. Saunders, Miss Ella Rice, Miss Sarah Stokes, Mrs. Albert H. Dell, Miss Bessie P. Warwick.

Mothers Club, Mrs. J. A. Larcombe, Miss Salome Morgan, Mrs. Arthur Starr.

Civic League, Mrs. William T. Cooper, Miss Fannie K. Tevis.

Monday Sewing Club, Mrs. Gerret Schenck, Mrs. Walter D. Fuller, Mrs. Arthur L. Terry, Jr.

After consultation and discussion, the title "The Visiting Nurse Association of Woodbury" was adopted, and the following officers elected:

President, Mrs. Albert Harned Dell; Vice President, Mrs. Arthur Starr; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth C. Saunders; Treasurer, Gerret R. Schenck, Jr.; Ways and Means, Walter D. Fuller; Publication, Mrs. Arthur L. Terry, Jr.

The first funds secured for the treasury were the proceeds of Tag Days, motion picture benefits and general solicitation.

By-laws were adopted and articles of incorporation filed.

The first nurse put in the field was Miss Ethel L. Rahe, a graduate of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia. The first contribution to the Association was three invalid wheel chairs by Mrs. Edwin T. Jacques.

The Woodbury Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, founded May 8, 1908, desiring to disband, the work of that Association was taken over by the Visiting Nurse Association on April 13, 1916. The officers of that Association at that date were President, William T. Cooper; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Cooper, Miss Elizabeth M. Matlock, Charles Estlack; Secretary, Howard S. Davis; Directors, Dr. Howard A. Wilson, George P. Pierce, Thomas J. Keane, Dr. H. B. Diverty, Ezekiel L. Cloud.

At a meeting held April 11, 1916, a Baby Clinic was first set up.

All branches of this association are still functioning in a way to be of incalculable benefit to the city and the

History Of Woodbury

inhabitants, and are a tribute to the wisdom and farsightedness of the founders.

Welcome Home Day

October 11, 1919, was Welcome Home Day to 800 Gloucester County boys who had served in the army, navy and marine corps during the World War. For a week professional decorators had been dressing the city in the stars and stripes, bunting and flags of the allied nations, and committees had been formulating plans to make the day memorable in our history. The Board of Freeholders appropriated \$2000, and later augmented that sum with \$600. It was estimated that 20,000 people were on the streets along the line of the parade. Major C. Walter Shivers was the marshal of the column, assisted by aids selected from returned commissioned officers.

There were five brass bands and two fife and drum corps to enliven the occasion. In addition to the 800 men in army and navy uniform, participants comprised Civil War veterans in eleven autos, fire companies of Woodbury and many county towns, the Eureka Triangle Club, secret societies, Boy Scouts, six Y. M. C. A. groups, business floats, etc. The general committee that planned the reception was composed of Hon. John Boyd Avis, chairman; Oliver J. West, treasurer; Walter B. Woolley, secretary; Charles Walton, Dr. H. H. Clark, Dr. H. M. Fooder, J. Preston Potter, Daniel F. Hendrickson, Wilson T. Jones, Misses Eleanor Speakman, Bertha Twells, Kathleen Wyeth, Mrs. Clayton E. Synnott.

After the parade the assembled soldiers and citizens were addressed by Senator Avis at the monument, and 1200 were fed on the lawn of the high school. In the evening there was a community sing in the school auditorium and a meeting in the court house addressed by the state's new United States Senator, Walter E. Edge. Medals of welcome were bestowed on each soldier as a memento of the occasion.

American Legion Post

A movement to form an American Legion Post in Woodbury was begun in September, 1919. It was estimated that nearly 250 Woodbury men served in the army, navy or marines and all such were eligible for membership.

1871 To 1936

1920—1930

The decade from 1920 to 1930 witnessed Woodbury's greatest stride forward of any of the six decades since the adoption of the City Charter. The population increased from 5801 in 1920 to 8,172 in 1930, and in that decade there was great activity in building of both business and residential properties.

Replacing the old academy at Broad and Centre streets was the Woolworth store; adjoining on the north, the Kresge store, and north of that the A. and P. store, all outstanding improvements to our business centre. The two latter replaced the Laub shoe store and the Peter Zell residence. Kokos Bros. erected the fine brick building at Broad and Curtis avenue, while in the block between Curtis avenue and Cooper street, old properties were modernized with business fronts and the few vacant lots were built up with attractive stores.

Between Hopkins street and East Barber avenue, Harry Polsky made an outstanding improvement by the erection of a modern store building and modernizing other properties.

Court Apartments

South of Barber avenue the Court apartment house, and still further south a block of attractive stores took the place of residences of the old type. A modernizing movement was also inaugurated in properties at the junction of Salem and Mantua avenues. On the west side of Broad street, going north, Harry A. Fish built a large brick house at the corner of Broad and High streets. Farther north he replaced the frame store where he had conducted a feed business with a solid brick dwelling. A building designed for a movie house at Broad and West Barber avenue was purchased by Fritchey & Waddell and transformed into an auto sales business place for themselves. An office building was erected by the Gloucester County Democrat at its place of business.

Other outstanding buildings on Broad street were the Masonic building, the new post office by our "Uncle Sam", and the enlargement of the high school to accommodate the children of our 600 new families.

In a word, the business aspect of Broad street from Salem avenue to Hunter street was entirely changed by enterprising business men and property owners.

History Of Woodbury

Several Developments

While the business section of the city was undergoing these changes, the residential area was not neglected. The Shalliol tract, on Delaware street, (formerly the Cloud farm) passed to Heaton & Potter, two young mechanics, who opened up North Childs, American and Girard streets, and sixty attractive new residences dot the former farm-lands, as a result of their skill, enterprise and foresight.

The opening of Briar Hill Lane, and North Horace, North Warner and North Davis streets contributed to placing in the market some of the most desirable building sites in the city, and many homes soon covered that area.

Almost every section of the city benefitted by the enterprise of Clift A. Greene. In that decade he erected 200 new houses in the city. A few were in the First Ward, fifty in the Second Ward between Broad street and the railroad, but his activities found greatest expression in the Third Ward. In addition to these Mr. Greene designed and remodeled one hundred houses in various sections of the city.

Largest Development

The largest real estate development in Woodbury in the post-war period was that conducted by Frank and Leon A. Budd, the sons of the late Andes E. Budd. They bought the Henry H. Watkins farm of 84 acres for \$12,000 cash in 1913, and began their development about 14 years ago. The Budd Brothers opened and laid out Watkins avenue, Crescent avenue, Progress avenue, Ford avenue, and Tatum street from Hess to Hessian avenue. The Budds built 275 houses in that section, all for people of modest means. Many railroad men were attracted to Woodbury by this development, and a fine type of people occupy those homes. It was one of the substantial sections of the city, even in the days of depression. Altogether, the Budds built over 300 houses in the Woodbury area.

The business trend also invaded Delaware and Cooper streets and Curtis avenue. On Delaware street, Josiah Du-Bois erected a substantial brick building, later occupied by American Stores Co. and the county erected the County Building, probably the finest structure in the city. The Delaware Apartments was built adjoining the home of John S. Twells.

On Cooper street the Carter Building, erected by J. Owen Carter, is an outstanding improvement. Malcolm

1871 To 1936

Porter's brick jewelry store and residence, and the new Times building supplanted frame structures.

The old Friendship fire company's home on Cooper street, opposite Hendry's Court, later A. S. Wilson's storehouse for Buick cars, became an oil station for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

On east Cooper street the Evergreen Apartment house fills the gap caused by the destruction of Evergreen Hall by fire early in the decade. Near the bridge over Woodbury River, a Sun Oil station graces the site of the old flour mill, machine shops, etc., so long merely a connecting link between Woodbury's early activities and the new day. The Atlantic Refining Company built a gasoline station just north of the creek on the east side.

Three substantial business buildings and the N. J. Bell Telephone building have started the business trend on Curtis avenue, near Broad street.

World War Memorial

The Woodbury Memorial in honor of its World War veterans, erected in 1924, is a work of art of which the city is fittingly proud. Under the sponsorship of the local D. A. R. funds were collected from citizens and organizations to the amount of \$10,000. The bronze figure is the work of R. Tait McKenzie, of Philadelphia, noted sculptor, and the base is by Dr. Paul Cret, head of the Department of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. The form of this memorial was suggested from the one at Cambridge University, England, presented by King George V. The face of the bronzed soldier is a composite of the faces of 500 American youths whose countenances were studied by Dr. McKenzie preparatory to creating the face of the typical American "doughboy."

The committee in charge of the memorial was Mrs. Joseph Summerill, regent of the local D. A. R.; Miss Ellen Matlock and Ernest H. Rigg, Mayor.

The memorial stands at the entrance to the high school grounds.

The Mothers' Club

The first meeting, out of which developed The Mothers' Club, was held at the call of Miss Salome S. Morgan, teacher of the beginners' class in the Sunday school of the Central Baptist church, November 18, 1913. There were present thirteen mothers of children in that class and six teachers of the Sunday school of that church.

History Of Woodbury

The first officers were:

President, Mrs. Clayton Simmers; Vice President, Mrs. A. F. Meschter; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Slifer.

The object of the Club was child welfare. "It is for mothers of children of all denominations and of all ages; it is not for mothers, exclusively, but for all interested in child welfare," said Mrs. A. F. Meschter at one of the early meetings of the Club.

The Club's activities took a wide field. Its petition to the Board of Education to establish a kindergarten in the schools was heard and favorably acted on. Miss Salome S. Morgan was the first kindergarten teacher. The Club established Christmas Cheer work, and one year sent out 52 boxes of toys, clothing and provisions. It also inaugurated a Home Garden Club, aided opening a Y. W. C. A. headquarters, co-operated with the County Welfare organization in securing a trained Social Worker, gave lectures on Child Welfare and supported two free scholarships.

The Club, which at its first meeting numbered thirteen members, has grown to a membership of near one hundred and fifty, with the membership including many of the younger matrons of the city.

On October 5, 1933, the Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary, a feature of the event being an historical paper by Mrs. Edna S. Slifer, reviewing the activities of the Club from its beginning. At that meeting Mrs. Slifer, who had held the office of Secretary and Treasurer during the life of the Club, tendered her resignation, which was accepted with regret. Following are recent officers:

President, Mrs. Robert Moran; Vice Presidents, Mrs. James J. Jackson and Mrs. W. Ernest Blackwood; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Owen Carter; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hugh Mehorter; Treasurer, Mrs. James Dougherty; Advisory Board, Mrs. Edna S. Slifer, Mrs. Harre Broadwater, Mrs. William Allen.

Population 5801

The Federal census of 1920 gave Woodbury a population of 5,801, an increase of 1159 over the census of 1910.

First Apartment House

In December, 1920, the Green Hotel, on Cooper street, next to the railroad, was converted into an apartment house, the first of the kind in the city.

1871 To 1936

New First National Bank

May 25, 1921, The First National Bank awarded a contract to Joseph B. Best to build a new banking house at the corner of Broad and Cooper streets, for the sum of \$125,000.

New City Hall

Plans for the erection of an addition to the City Hall having been approved, City Council, on August 9, 1921, awarded the contract to Joseph B. Best, for \$24,800. The architecture of the old Deptford school building was to be preserved in the new building, and the brick work was to harmonize with the old building.

School Burns

The First Ward public school building was gutted by fire at 1.20 P. M. on December 1, 1921. Miss Lillian G. Bennett, the principal, on the appearance of smoke, sounded the fire drill alarm, and the pupils marched out without disorder. A search for the fire resulted in finding a closet a seething furnace. A searching inquiry failed to reveal the cause.

Bankers Organize

The Gloucester County Bankers Association was organized March 25, 1922, the object of the association being "The general welfare of banking institutions and business generally in the county." The officers chosen were David O. Watkins, president; Thomas W. Synnott, Vice President; Ellison H. Davis, Secretary; Peter K. DuBois, Treasurer.

More School Land

February 21, 1922, City Council appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the purchase of additional land adjoining the high school building for school purposes.

Miscellaneous

City Council met for the first time in the new city hall building on Delaware street, May 2, 1922.

The Pelkington Lake Association was incorporated May 2, 1922, with the following officers: Amos G. Wick, president; Frank D. Pedrick, vice president; William H. Albright, secretary and treasurer.

The Gloucester County Development Company began a residential building development on the south side of East Cooper street, between the city line and Delsea Drive.

The Merchants Realty Company purchased the William C. Allen and John Rachor farms, west of the city

History Of Woodbury

line, for \$34,000 or at the rate of \$275 per acre, on August 22, 1922.

The Woman's Club

An organization which developed into an important factor in the life of Woodbury in the third decade of the century is The Woman's Club. It was organized in 1912-13 under the name of the Monday Club by a group of 10 or 12 young women with Mrs. Frederick Stevenson as president. From its first year much of its activity was in the field of welfare work, beginning with sewing for the N. J. Children's Home. They were the first to give a Christmas party for Woodbury children, to provide medical treatment for those who needed it, particularly for children of school age, and to establish a scholarship to enable a Woodbury High School girl to attend college. Further interest in music in the community was stimulated by the purchase of a Knabe grand piano. Concerts were given at the Country Club on Sunday afternoons. Mrs. Adele Tucker Gulbrandsen was chairman of the music committee. In late years a women's chorus was organized and trained with Mrs. Albert Zintl as the director. During the early years a large budget was met by means of a dinner dance held every December, by an annual bazaar, by a variety show held in early spring, and by card parties.

In the spring of 1920 a Junior Auxiliary was formed for girls between the ages of 15 and 23 who were to be trained for club work and also to assist the Monday Club.

Gradually the club enlarged its membership and the scope of its activities until in the year 1926 it decided that its name should be changed to The Woman's Club as more indicative of the community work in which it was engaged. In its work now, it is similar to Women's Clubs all over the country with various departments touching the wide range of women's interests in this century.

Its presidents since the beginning were: Mrs. Fred Stevenson, Miss Mary Comly, Mrs. Herbert Twells, Mrs. Edward Yancey, Mrs. Gerret Schenck, Mrs. Walter Fuller, Mrs. Edward Trippe, Mrs. Irving Cox, Miss Ethel Smith, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. H. H. Clark, Mrs. Edgar Trask, Mrs. E. H. Ballinger, Mrs. Paul Kaiser, Mrs. Albert Zintl.

Woodbury Rotary Club

Woodbury Rotary Club started November 16, 1921. The preliminary meeting was held at Hotel Paul on that date. Wadsworth Cresse acted as chairman, and the fol-

1871 To 1936

lowing enrolled as charter members: John T. Allen, Edmund H. Carpenter, Isaac S. Carson, J. Owen Carter, Joseph N. Coombs, John J. Christie, Wadsworth Cresse, Ellison H. Davis, A. C. Eastlack, Frank T. Eastlack, Robert C. Hendrickson, James C. Henry, William E. Keat, Clarence T. Laub, Ross S. Musselman, Horace L. Parker, Alex L. Rogers, Charles G. Schrenck, S. B. Spiegle, William H. Sutton, Jr., Charles N. Vail, Lewis B. Van Leuven, C. Wayne Walton, Amos G. Wick, Robert G. Williams.

At a meeting held November 29, the following officers were elected: President, Wadsworth Cresse; Vice President, James C. Henry; Secretary, Alex L. Rogers; Treasurer, William H. Sutton, Jr.; Directors, Ross Musselman, Clarence T. Laub, Lewis B. Van Leuven.

On February 28, 1922, the charter was granted to the Woodbury Rotary Club by the International office and was presented by the then District Governor Edward Stock, of Washington, D. C. The meeting was held at the Forest View Country Club with over one hundred visiting Rotarians and guests present.

Woodbury Kiwanis Club

Woodbury Kiwanis Club was chartered November 15, 1923, the first officers being President, Charles Meredith; Vice President, Scott G. Atkinson; Secretary, W. J. Sayre; Treasurer, Dr. I. W. Knight; District Trustee, Edward J. Crist.

Charter members of the Kiwanis Club were: Scott G. Atkinson, George L. Barker, W. Ernest Blackwood, Cornelius L. Boyle, Dr. David R. Brewer, Harre M. Brodwater, Dr. Harvey D. Brown, Dr. A. Roy Carpenter, Arnold L. Cramer, W. Paul Chandler, E. Charles Chism, Edward J. Crist, Clinton S. Davis, William C. Eldridge, John D. Filer, Walter E. Fish, William C. Greer, W. Rutledge Greer, Albert E. Heal, Ely P. Johnson, Jr., H. George Kerby, Dr. I. Warner Knight, Gustavus R. Krusen, Clinton G. Knisell, George E. Lamb, Guy Lee, H. Paul Livermore, Edward G. Maguire, George B. Marshall, Roland E. McMahon, Charles D. Meredith, Benjamin F. Minnick, Joseph R. Newton, Wilson I. Nicholson, Charles E. Pettibone, Clarence W. Pierson, Arthur A. Rachor, Edward D. Saint, Christopher J. Sanderson, Isaac D. Sayre, Woodburn J. Sayre, Earle R. Seaman, William J. Sickie, Clarence J. Tomlin, Warner Underwood, Dr. Amos P. Underwood, Dr. J. Harris

History Of Woodbury

Underwood, Howard F. Wilkins, Walter S. Wishart, Philip Wuest.

Period Of The Depression

Following the market crash of November, 1929, the country entered into the gloom of a depression from which in 1936 it is emerging. Woodbury had its toll of citizens with life savings wiped out and of those who lost positions that had seemed secure for life; consequently homes were vacated and the signs "To Rent" and "For Sale" became common in every street. Sound banking institutions saved Woodbury from the tragic experience of many cities throughout the nation.

Tax collections in Woodbury were averaging about seventy per cent in 1932 and 1933, which was far better than in most municipalities. It was not unusual for salaries in many places to be delinquent at least two months. In some districts of the county, teachers were not paid for a half year or more. Scrip was used freely.

The labor upheavals that alarmed the entire county had reverberations in Woodbury. At the time of the strikes, in the spring of 1934, at the Campbell Soup factory and the New York Shipbuilding Co., both in Camden, the relief lists in Woodbury mounted materially. The strike of the Seabrook farm workers in the summer of 1934 made no perceptible backwash in Gloucester County.

The most serious problem of the depression, that of relief for the unemployed, was at one time, of genuine concern for the city. Private charity had been almost entirely superseded by relief financed by the federal, state and municipal governments, but administered by county organizations set up by the state. During the winter of 1933-34 the CWA (Civil Works Administration) projects, financed by the Federal Government, gave employment on community work such as cleaning out Bell Tract Lake, clearing waste from various stretches of property, leveling the school athletic field, work on a County Library project, etc. By the spring the funds were exhausted and hundreds of men and women were again on the public relief lists. The problem was complicated by the reports of those who preferred relief funds to work, and by the growing feeling that there was an increasing percentage of every community who felt it their privilege to be supported at public cost.

By the spring of 1935, relief in the form of food orders

1871 To 1936

(later cash), rents, light and fuel, and medical care was being dispensed with a lavish hand. Unions of the unemployed were formed in many districts of the county for the purpose of securing greater benefits.

First Democratic Mayor

In the fall of 1932 the city of Woodbury broke all tradition in electing as mayor Edmund H. Carpenter, Democrat. His Republican opponent Ernest H. Rigg had been mayor for six years. Mr. Carpenter was the only Democrat to be elected on the city ticket, so there existed the situation of a Democratic mayor and a Republican city council. There has not been a Democratic councilman in Woodbury for over 25 years. In the summer of 1934 Mr. Carpenter was appointed acting postmaster. He resigned as mayor to be succeeded by John S. Twells, president of council. At the fall election Mr. Twells was chosen mayor by the voters over his Democratic opponent, Josiah DuBois.

First Community Fourth of July

On the strength of a tragic accident which caused two brothers to be maimed for life on July 4, 1933, the Mayor of the city went before the Council at its next meeting and urged that an ordinance be enacted which would ban the sale and use of fireworks within the city limits except under a special permit, and that the citizens be encouraged to promote a community Fourth of July celebration. Within a month the Council had passed such an ordinance by a vote of seven to two.

In the early summer of 1934, following considerable agitation for a community celebration, a group of young men held public meetings to gauge the sentiment of the city. In order to gather funds, an evening was set for volunteer collectors to call upon citizens for contributions. When it was discovered that nearly a thousand dollars had been given, the support of the public was confirmed. A donation of one hundred dollars offered by City Council was not needed.

A large committee of young men, with Hugh Mehorter as general chairman and Robert Taylor in charge of entertainment, gave unsparingly of their energies to make the day memorable. Never before in the history of Woodbury had there been such a celebration. The weather contributed generously, too, for the day was ideal in temperature and cloudless for both afternoon and evening.

History Of Woodbury

In the afternoon, contests and races gave pleasure to the children, but in the evening came the great events. Beginning at seven-thirty with a band concert on the quadrangle in front of the high school, interspersed with various patriotic and educational tableaux and special features, the evening moved on to its climax—the fireworks on the athletic field at 10 o'clock. Throughout the evening crowds of people had been arriving until the assemblage numbered at least seven thousand by the time the fireworks began. The natural amphitheatre to the south of the athletic field equipped with improvised benches presented an amazing sight as the flames from the fireworks lighted up the hillside packed with adults and children. The appreciation of the beauty of the display was made unmistakable by the shouts of delight that rose as each new set blazed forth.

An enthusiastic community spoke its pleasure to the committee on arrangements both verbally and by letters to the public press and requested a repetition for the next year. The absence of noise from cannon and fire crackers made its appeal, and there was an abundance of comment that the entire city had been as quiet as Sunday. Not an accident had marred this Fourth, even though many thousands of adults with small children had gathered in limited space, and in addition to the genuine enjoyment of all the features of the day, there was the added pleasure that comes from mingling with one's fellow citizens in a community event.

The Sketch Club

Perhaps it is not a coincidence that Woodbury's first organization for calling forth the artistic creative powers of her citizens should have come into existence during the "depression". Its aim was to foster appreciation for the beautiful and to give opportunity for self-expression through various forms of artistic activity.

The Sketch Club was organized on February 20, 1933, with the following fourteen charter members: Charles Stratton, William Perrella, Grace Bruner, Ernest Cawood, Harold Callahan, George Callahan, Raymond Gallagher, Ralph Miller, Mrs. Lowell Moss, Fred Otteson, Chester Ottinger, Mary Reid, Betty Stratton and Ethel Amelia Smith. The two first named are credited with being the originators of the idea.

The club's first meeting place, offered by Mr. Perrella,

was an ancient building on the east side of Broad street, near Woodbury Creek. According to tradition, it was Woodbury's first tavern, being a stage coach stop; later, it was transformed into a grist mill. The practical as well as artistic powers of the organizers were immediately called into play to stop the leaks in the roof, to cover unsightly walls, and to make the floors safe.

By the fall of 1933, the membership had increased to one hundred, and both sketching and dramatic groups were extremely active. Out-door sketching, portrait, still life, block printing and wrought iron work found their devotees, while a dramatic group was active in producing plays. Under Mr. Herbert Weir, of Woodbury, this group studied various branches of stage technique.

In December, 1933, the sketch groups gave a public exhibition of their work, and hundreds of Woodbury's citizens admired the accomplishments in wrought iron and the many types of sketching. Scenes near Woodbury and portraits of many of Woodbury's well-known citizens created especial interest.

The outstanding achievement of the dramatic group was the presentation of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Seven Days", directed and staged by Mr. Charles Stratton. It was performed before an enthusiastic audience in the high school auditorium in January, 1934.

The practical value of such an organization was shown at the first community Fourth of July celebration in 1934 when the club, under the direction of Pete Hand, presented several beautiful tableaux.

In April, 1935, the dramatic and art groups formed separate organizations. The art group continued under the name of The Sketch Club, while the dramatic group took the name of The Sketch Club Players.

Era of Prohibition

The period of prohibition, 1919-33, in Woodbury as in the country at large, was an alarming revelation of the perversity of human nature. From the beginning of the period of the prohibition law there was a refusal on the part of so great a number of citizens to obey it that in time the law was practically nullified. It is true that the obnoxious corner saloon disappeared but in its place came innumerable "speakeasies", winked at by the agencies representing the law, and supported by a large clientele. "Bootlegging", the illicit sale of liquor, became a common

History Of Woodbury

practice, and in spite of constant prosecution on the part of the authorities, it flourished to the enormous profit of those engaged in the unlawful business. In many of the more secluded places in Gloucester County great liquor stills were discovered, raided by the officers, and their operators brought to justice. Such prosecution seemed merely a spur to greater activity, for year by year the lawlessness increased.

Another development was the wide-spread practice of making "home brew". Thousands of citizens, many of whom had never before tasted alcoholic beverages, made their own wine. There grew up among young people an active spirit of hostility to the law, drinking became prevalent socially where it had been shunned before the period of prohibition, and young women as well as young men considered it the "smart" thing to do.

With the passing of years, the spirit of lawlessness engendered by the ineffectiveness of the prohibition law permeated all phases of life. A crime wave, surpassing anything in the past, gripped the country, and banditry was so widespread that no section was safe. A growing hostility to the prohibition law as the generator of all the lawlessness finally culminated in the campaign of 1932 when repeal became an active political issue. One of the first acts of the Roosevelt Administration was in this direction, and in 1933 a sufficient number of states had voted for repeal to ensure the abolition of the law. Thus was brought to a close a period of unprecedented law breaking by normally law abiding citizens.

Christian Science

The first Christian Science service was held in Woodbury on February 4, 1933, in the Carter Building on Cooper street. For their church room three offices were thrown together; next to it is the reading room. For several years previous to establishing themselves here, Woodbury Christian Scientists had attended services at Pitman.

Mr. Thomas Retires

After having served the Woodbury schools for a longer period than any superintendent since the time of Mr. Miligan, Malcolm G. Thomas retired in June, 1935, after 21 years in office. During the years of his incumbency the high school was greatly enlarged by the admission of pupils from many outside districts. From a high school of a few hundred it grew rapidly to over a thousand.

Mr. Thomas was succeeded by Harry L. Stearns, of North Plainfield, N. J.

Historical Projects Under Direction of Government Work Programs

Probably no more valuable work has been done in this section through the agencies organized to stimulate recovery during the depression of 1929-1936 than the steady, intelligent, quiet activity in the Gloucester County Historical Building. If all the ERA, CWA, and PWA devices to create work had been handled with the integrity of purpose that has been shown throughout the Gloucester County Historical projects, there would have been only praise for the Roosevelt administration. To Mr. Frank H. Stewart, president of the Historical Society, to Miss Sibyl T. Jones, resident curator of the Historical Building, and to the Rev. Cedric V. Miller, supervisor of the projects, belong the honor for the leadership which has preserved and classified for the future generations of Gloucester County citizens thousands of records, deeds, and historical treasures. To one interested in a detailed account of the work there are reports prepared by Rev. Mr. Miller so meticulously itemized that they mirror the course of the day-to-day labors of all clerks and specialists engaged in the project. For the general public it is of greater interest to know the broader outline of their activity.

In the course of years countless gifts of historical value had found their way to the Historical Building. A few years ago Dr. Godfrey, director of the Public Records Office of New Jersey, had transferred to the custody of the Gloucester County Historical Society about one hundred legal documents of old Gloucester County. The latter were housed in a room in the new Court House. When government funds were made available for approved projects, Mr. Stewart submitted a request for workers on all the historical accumulations. The request was granted, and it eventuated that the legal documents in the Court House room fell under the Historical Survey Project, ERA, with activity centering in the Court House room, and the articles in the Historical Building under the Historical Cataloging and Indexing Project of the ERA, later to be carried on under the Works Progress Administration.

The work of the Survey Project has been the "examining, classifying, arranging and filing of these government documents, in order to make the documents themselves

History Of Woodbury

and the reference cards containing information taken from them, available for public use". A second phase of this work was the copying from the early files of old Woodbury newspapers, such as the Village Herald and the old Constitution, vital statistics, and the transferring of them to reference cards. A third phase concerned the making of maps of battlefields in this county of sufficient size and giving sufficient information to be of value to the public. The few maps showing the fortifications are rare, small, and practically inaccessible to the public.

The work of the Historical Cataloging and Indexing Project has included a complete inventory of all contents of the Historical Society Building, a classification of all objects, their labeling, the re-conditioning of all specimens needing repairs, and the arranging of all objects in preparation for being opened to the public in the future. Some idea of the extent of this work can be gained from the fact that there were over twelve thousand items in the collection brought here by Miss Jones from her home at the corner of Broad and West Streets. Many of these were the accumulated treasures of four generations in Miss Jones's family; the rest had been collected in Miss Jones's travels in Europe and the United States. All had been donated to the Historical Society in 1929.

Miss Jones has, throughout the course of this work, given her entire time to these projects. As the one personally interested in many of the treasures, and also as the one who recognizes the value of every historic paper and article, she has been a kind of presiding genius of the place. Moreover she has supervised classifying of her own collection and has done much of the abstracting and filing of thousands of old deeds belonging to the Historical Society.

The detailed plans for the administering of both historical projects were devised by the Rev. Cedric V. Miller, of Glassboro, N. J., who had received his university training at Princeton University. As assistant librarian in the college at Maryville, Tennessee, and from some library work at Princeton, he was familiar with library methods of classifying and cataloging. Those who have followed the course of these projects assert that it is to Mr. Miller's genius for detail, to his whole-hearted devotion to the task of restoring and arranging items of historical significance, and to his ability to work with people that the great success of these two projects belongs.

1871 To 1936

The library work of cataloging the society books began in January, 1934, under the leadership of Mrs. Virginia Anderson, of Collingswood, N. J., with several assistants. This work preceded the two historical projects and gave the inspiration to carry out the library plan in the arrangement of all documents and objects.

Woodbury Newspapers

The oldest newspaper, "The Constitution", a weekly was established in August, 1834, by Augustus S. Barber. Its first office was opposite J. W. Denny's Eagle Inn, now Green's Block. In 1891, Mr. Barber was succeeded by his son, Augustus S. Barber, Jr., who in 1900 sold the paper to Louis W. Albright and his son, William H. Albright. In 1923, William H. Albright became the owner and is still in possession.

In August, 1934, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the founding of "The Constitution", a dinner was held at the Woodbury Country Club. It was presided over by William H. Chew, of the West Jersey Press, and addresses were given by Hon J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Hon. John Boyd Avis, Judge of the U. S. District Court.

In 1879, James D. Carpenter purchased "The Gloucester County Democrat", a weekly paper, from William Gibbs, who had established it in 1878. Its first office was on the second floor of the Green's Block. Later Mr. Carpenter purchased the Carter property, the present home of the newspaper. In 1911, Mr. Carpenter's son, Edmund H. Carpenter, became associated in the business. In January, 1933, the paper was changed to a daily under the name of "The Evening News and The Gloucester County Democrat".

In 1895 the first daily paper, "The Woodbury Daily Times", was established in Woodbury by J. Frank Wilson and Charles W. Hawn. Mr. Hawn retired from the partnership. Its office was on the second floor of the brick building at the corner of Cooper Street and Hendry's Court. It is now located in its own brick building further east on Cooper street. After Mr. Wilson's death, J. Frank Wilson, Jr., became publisher of the paper.

Strong Financial Institutions

Woodbury is extremely proud of its three banking institutions. When the banking holiday was declared on

History Of Woodbury

March 4, 1933, and every bank in the country closed its doors shortly after opening for business that Saturday morning, the three Woodbury banks remained open until the usual noon closing time, all the while receiving deposits and paying checks just as if nothing unusual had happened. Woodbury banks experienced none of the "runs" that were so common in many parts of the country in the early months of 1933. No better evidence could be offered of the confidence of the public in these institutions.

The oldest bank in the county is the First National Bank and Trust Company of Woodbury. It was founded in 1855. Its present officers are Oscar B. Redrow, president; Dr. J. Harris Underwood, vice president; Wadsworth Cresse, cashier; Norris A. Denny and G. R. Krusen, assistant cashiers.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank was chartered in 1887, and celebrated its 50th anniversary June 28, 1937. Its present officers are David O. Watkins, president; Louis B. Moffett, vice president; Oscar Ware, cashier; John H. Alexander, assistant cashier.

The Woodbury Trust Company began business in 1902, and is noted for a very large trust business, stressing that feature of activity rather than commercial banking. Its officers are David O. Watkins, president; Louis B. Moffett, vice president; H. Paul Livermore, Treasurer and Trust Officer, Lester MacGuigan, assistant trust officer; Russell S. Fowler, assistant treasurer. Mr. Livermore, like his predecessor, Ellison H. Davis, who died in 1934, entered the bank as a youth and gradually worked his way to the most responsible position in the institution.

Woodbury's three Building and Loan associations also weathered the depression in wonderful financial condition. While many such associations were restricted in their withdrawals during that long emergency, the Woodbury associations continued to mature their series and to meet requests for loans promptly.

The oldest association is the Woodbury Real Estate Mutual Loan Association, founded in 1871. Its officers are James C. Henry, president; Clarence D. Prickett, vice president; Warren A. Curry, secretary; H. Paul Livermore, treasurer.

The Peoples Building and Loan Association was founded in 1913. Its officers are William A. Fisher, presi-

1871 To 1936

dent; Clement R. Budd, vice president; Eugene L. Horan, secretary; Norris A. Denny, treasurer.

The Suburban Homes Building and Loan Association began business in 1923. Its officers are Clifford H. Shivers, president; Marshall H. Diverty, vice president; Russell S. Fowler, secretary; Oscar Ware, treasurer.

CONCLUDING SURVEY

As we survey the 65 years covered by this section of Woodbury's history, we are impressed by the fact that no longer does Woodbury bear any resemblance to a town; rather it is a city or perhaps more truly a suburb of Philadelphia. The automobile has brought paved streets, and the paved streets have taken away the double row of ancient maples that formerly arched over Broad street. The village of 2,000 in 1870 is now a city of over 8,000, a large number of whose citizens have daily business in Philadelphia.

The Delaware River Bridge, completed in 1928, made possible bus lines into Philadelphia which have largely supplanted the railroad travel. A high speed line, now completed, over the bridge, may restore to the railroad some of the commuter patronage if it is extended into South Jersey.

The churches of Woodbury have in addition to the Friends Meeting, the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, First Baptist, Methodist and Catholic churches of 1870, the Central Baptist, St. John's Lutheran, Trinity Lutheran, Christian Science, and the following seven churches for the colored people of the city: The Church of God in Christ, and The Church of God, Bethlehem Baptist, North Baptist, Campbell A. M. E., Bethel A. M. E., Antioch Church of God. Perhaps the Sunday congregations are no larger than those of 1870, because the lure of the auto, the radio, the social clubs, and the distractions of modern life have turned the interest of many people away from the church.

The school system now includes four schools with a high school as large as the population of all the elementary schools, owing to the inclusion of pupils from nearby

History Of Woodbury

towns. Compulsory education of young people up to 16 years and the desirability of higher education has built up the modern high school to being a preparatory school for college and, to some extent, a vocational school. How far a departure is this from the village school of 1870 where only the fundamentals were taught.

Woodbury has passed from the day of the country doctor to the stage of a city with two hospitals, the Underwood Hospital, with 9 doctors, 42 beds, 15 nurses, and the Brewer Hospital, a smaller foundation. Many organizations appeal to all kinds of interests. The Women's Club, the Mother's Club, Parent-Teachers' Associations, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Visiting Nurse Association, the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Sketch Club and the Country Club all have come into being within the past 40 years. They have turned the social life of many people away from the home and the church into public and secular channels.

Woodbury is not now nor has it ever been a community with residents of great wealth. Yet the banks of the community with total deposits of over \$7,000,000 for a population of 8,000 indicates that there is sound financial backing. It would seem to point to a people who live solidly within their means and care not too much for a display of material possessions.

The history of Woodbury is in miniature the history of the United States. All that has happened to the country at large has reverberated in all the communities. The rapid material expansion from 1919 to 1929, the advances in science which have brought the automobile, the airplane, the radio, all kinds of labor-saving devices, and the moving picture have changed life in homes and communities all over the country. Life has moved so fast that communities have gone heavily into debt to adjust themselves to the changes. Perhaps one of the benefits of the depression, which began in 1929 and now in 1936 is not yet over, is that the country has had to stop expanding and has used some of its leisure for taking stock, not only financially but spiritually. It is not for us to interpret our own period. To our limited vision, it would seem that Woodbury has justified the faith of her founders; that the last 65 years have strengthened its foundations, broadened its influence, and given it the impetus to move on to a great future.

Part IV

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

*In every generation there are individuals who through their achievements gain a fame which is more than local. There are others who make such a contribution to the life of their period in their own community that their names deserve to linger after them. Then, too, from time to time a town becomes the temporary dwelling place of people of distinction in the world at large. It is the purpose of this section to present people who have shed glory upon Woodbury from the earliest time until the present.

The Founder of Woodbury

It is fitting that the first recorded name in this section be Henry Wood, of Bury, England, who founded Woodbury in 1681. In the Historical Building are three possessions which are said to have come from his household; an old Jacobean chest brought over from England; an eight-day American-made clock; a brass preserving kettle of bell metal which had belonged to his wife.

A Local Diarist

Woodbury's diarist, Samuel Mickle, lived a long life through stirring years in the nation's history. He was born September 12, 1745, and died March 31, 1830, the son of Samuel and Letticia Mickle. His wife, the daughter of Hannah Price and Robert Friend, died October 13, 1809.

The well-known diary of five books, including 750 pages written in a fine, almost microscopic hand, is an invaluable storehouse of historical and genealogical information. It ran from November 28, 1792, to July 19, 1829.

During the course of his life, Samuel Mickle was clerk of the Woodbury Friends' Meeting, a member of the fire company, and looked after the Deptford free schools and many other public interests of the community.

He was the leading merchant in Woodbury and in his large general store, a countless variety of articles could be purchased, hardware, groceries, cutlery, stationery, crockery, drygoods, Bibles, almanacs, Indian basketry, gun

*This section was prepared by Katherine G. Carpenter.

History Of Woodbury

flints, rum and innumerable other things. He lived on the site of the present post office.

His diary reveals him as the soul of hospitality, for nearly every day bears the record of those who dined at his home. Many young people, chiefly relatives, lived with him while attending school in Woodbury. A perusal of the diary will amply reward anyone interested in post-revolutionary life in this region.

At the Historical Building are a trunk and a bookcase that had belonged to Samuel Mickle.

Abolitionist And Prison Reformer

An item in Samuel Mickle's Diary for August 16, 1827, reads: "Quarterly meeting day for business, but none done by reason of not being select, Isaac T. Hopper, a disowned person from Philadelphia continuing to sit all ye time of said meeting, though much advised to withdraw."

Between the lines of this obscure item one can feel the stubborn resistance of Isaac Tatum Hopper, a resistance that read him out of the Society of Friends, but into fame in the ranks of anti-slavery workers.

He was born in Deptford, Gloucester County, December 3, 1771, the son of Levi and Rachel Tatum Hopper. In 1787 he went to Philadelphia where he was apprenticed to a tailor. Later he opened his own tailor shop. He came under the influence of a Quaker leader in Philadelphia and joined the Society of Friends. Always interested in the case of the slaves, he became a member of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. Before 1800 he had begun to assist runaway slaves to escape. In the meantime he had married Sarah Tatum, a distant relative, by whom he had ten children.

From 1800 to 1829 he was one of the most active in helping slaves through Philadelphia on their way north. When the Friends separated into two branches in 1827, he joined the Hicksite group.

In 1829 he moved to New York City where he became manager of a book shop. He carried on his anti-slavery activities vigorously, having become associated with Lydia Maria Child in the editorship of the "National Antislavery Standard". Such opposition was roused against him by the conservative Quakers that in 1841 he was disowned by the New York Monthly Meeting.

His interest in prison reform equalled his interest in the abolition of slavery. While in Philadelphia he had been

Biographical Sketches

an inspector of prisons. As he grew older he gave more and more time to prison reform in New York, and he made a genuine contribution to the improvement of prison systems and methods.

Vigorous fighting for a cause seemed to strengthen the fibre of his constitution, for he lived to the great age of ninety.

Mr. Stewart's "Notes" states that while in Woodbury he lived in what is now known as the Daniel Mitchell house on East Cooper Street.

A Fighting Clergyman

In the latter years of the eighteenth century Andrew Hunter was a distinguished citizen of Woodbury. He was a nephew of Andrew Hunter, Presbyterian minister of Greenwich and Deerfield, Cumberland County, with whom he was living at the time of the Greenwich Tea Burning, in which episode the nephew participated, November 22, 1774.

He was graduated from Princeton in 1772, and during the revolution served with General Washington's forces. At the battle of Monmouth he was complimented for his conduct by General Washington.

After the war he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbury. He was one of the founders and the principal of the Woodbury Academy. From 1788-1804 he was a trustee of Princeton College and from 1804-1808 was professor of astronomy and mathematics.

His first wife, Ann Riddell, is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in North Woodbury.

It seems safe to conclude that Hunter St., Woodbury, was named for this active citizen.

A Many-Sided Lawyer

Tench Francis, eminent Philadelphia lawyer, had as a summer residence a plantation at Paradise Station, about three miles from Woodbury at the point where Mantua Creek flows into the Delaware. The house and barn are still standing, the latter in a remarkably well-preserved state. Tench Francis, who had been educated at Oxford University, England, was one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania. He and Benjamin Franklin represented opposing philosophies of education, Francis insisting on the predominance of the classical, Franklin fighting for the practical. There is little surviving evidence that Tench Francis spent any time in Woodbury, but since his

History Of Woodbury

plantation was in Gloucester County, he no doubt had to come occasionally to the county seat for the transaction of business.

Fox Hunter and Scout

Reputed to be part Indian, Jonas Cattell, famous scout in the American Revolution, was born in 1758 on a plantation known as Lavender Hill, east of Woodbury in what is now Deptford Township. He enlisted in the Gloucester County Militia in 1776 and served in both the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He served continuously throughout the war in month by month enlistments in different companies.

As a scout he gave remarkable service in delivering many letters of importance to officers of the Continental Army. He distinguished himself at Fort Mercer. Captured by the Greencoats of Haddonfield with several others he was compelled by the Hessians to tend fires. When the Hessians departed at daybreak to attack Fort Mercer and consequently released the prisoners, the whole countryside knew that the Hessians, under Count Donop, were on their way to capture the fort. As soon as he was released, Cattell set out to inform General Greene to prepare to withstand a siege. His knowledge of the country and his swiftness of foot enabled him to reach the general soon enough for his information to be of great service.

Cattell was also a distinguished fox hunter. Ten years before the revolution a group of Philadelphia's social set and some of the Gloucester County sportsmen formed the first organized American Hunt-the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. In 1796, Cattell became the guide and whipper-in of this club. Over six feet tall, swift, of remarkable endurance, he knew every fox and muskrat trail across the swamps. Few human beings or dogs or horses could keep up with him through a day's hunting.

He married Mary Stockton, of Burlington in 1796 and raised a family of six sons and five daughters. He lived to be 96 years old, active to the last. He was buried at Lavender Hill.

A Great Soldier and A Great Citizen

In the very front ranks of public-spirited citizens stands General Franklin Davenport, one of Woodbury's foremost pioneers. Born in Philadelphia in 1755, he was on the threshold of manhood when the Revolution broke out. After the battle of Lexington, he enlisted as a private.

Biographical Sketches

In December, 1776, he was promoted to Brigade Major. He fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; was in action at Coopers Creek and Saunders Hill on Mantua Creek where he commanded a piece of artillery as Captain-Lieutenant. In February, 1778 he was appointed Brigade Quartermaster under Colonel Ellis at Haddonfield, and in June, 1778 Assistant Quartermaster for Gloucester County. From this time on he was always in the New Jersey Militia, serving as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment, Gloucester County Militia; Brigadier General of the Gloucester Brigade; and, at the time of his death, in 1832, he was Major General of the First Division of New Jersey Militia.

In May, 1804, at the age of 49, he married Sarah Barton Zantzinger, of Lancaster, Pa., whose maternal grandmother was the sister of David Rittenhouse famous scientist, patriot, and first director of the United States Mint.

Franklin Davenport was an active and enthusiastic citizen as well as a brave soldier. Trained as a lawyer, he was prosecutor of the Pleas for Gloucester County at the time of the Revolution. Beginning in February, 1785, he was surrogate of Gloucester County, the first one after the Revolution. He was made Sergeant at Law in 1797. From December 1798 to February, 1799, he was a member of the United States Senate, appointed by Governor Richard Howell to fill a vacancy. In 1801 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served until the office was vacated in March, 1803. In May, 1826, he was appointed Master and Examiner in the Court of Chancery.

What Benjamin Franklin did for Philadelphia, Franklin Davenport did for Woodbury. He was the founder of the Woodbury Academy in 1791, and a member of its first Board of Trustees. He was the organizer, first president and attorney of the Gloucester County Abolition Society in 1793. It ceased to function when laws preventing slavery were passed by New Jersey. In April, 1794, he founded the Union Library which, in April, 1814, was incorporated as the Woodbury Library Company. He served as its president for several years. He was one of the founders of the Woodbury Fire Company in March 1799. He was also the founder and first vice-president of the Gloucester County Bible Society in April, 1816. As chairman of the mass meetings held in Woodbury in November, 1819, he led the fight to prevent the contem-

History Of Woodbury

plated removal of the county seat and public buildings from Woodbury to Camden when the Delaware River Bridge seemed a certainty. Over one hundred years were to pass before that bridge became a reality.

Beginning about 1819 were the dark years for General Davenport. From 1819 to 1822 he gave out six or more mortgages. His creditors took from his last years the peace that his services to his town and his country should have brought him. Eventually he was stripped of this world's goods even to his household furniture and his law library. In spite of his financial difficulties he never applied for a pension until 17 days before his death, which took place on July 27, 1832. He was buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery in North Woodbury beside the graves of his mother and his sister.

Hero in War of 1812

As a student at the Woodbury Academy or living quietly at the Buck Tavern, Westville, Stephen Decatur's most extravagant dreams could scarcely have compassed the exciting years of his service in the American Navy or the tragedy of his death at 39 years. He was born at Sinnepuxent, Maryland, January 5, 1779, the son of Stephen Decatur also an American naval officer. The son gained distinction in the Tripolitan War by burning the frigate Philadelphia (captured by the enemy) in the harbor of Tripoli, February 16, 1804. He was made captain, and at the beginning of the War of 1812, he commanded the frigate United States which captured the British frigate Macedonian October 25, 1812. In 1815 he commanded the expedition against the Dey of Algiers whose pirate admiral was the terror of the seas. Decatur took the pirate unawares and brought about a treaty in which all the American demands were met.

Commodore Decatur was killed in a duel in 1820, near Bladensburg, Maryland, with James Barron whom he had opposed in court martial proceedings.

"Don't Give Up the Ship" Lawrence

"Don't give up the ship", said to be the last command of Captain James Lawrence of the frigate "Chesapeake", has become the slogan of the American sailor. Lawrence was born October 1, 1781, at Burlington, N. J. Early in life he showed great interest in navigation, but his father a distinguished lawyer, intended that he should study law. In 1794 the boy came to Woodbury to live with his brother,

Biographical Sketches

John, who occupied the house of the late Judge John S. Jessup, now the home of the Gloucester County Historical Society. He attended school in the Old Academy. Two years later, on the death of his father in Canada, James returned to Burlington, and with the consent of his brother, decided to study navigation. In less than three months, on September 4, 1798, he entered the United States Navy. In 1800 he was Acting Lieutenant on the sloop of war "John Adams". During the war with Tripoli he served under his school boy chum, Stephen Decatur (of Westville) in the Mediterranean Squadron and received a sword for gallantry in action by resolution of Congress. During the War of 1812 he served on the frigate "Constitution" and other famous ships. While in command of the frigate "Chesapeake", he engaged the British frigate "Shannon" off Boston and was mortally wounded June 1, 1813. He died aboard his ship at sea four days later. He was buried at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with military honors. His body was later taken to Salem, Mass., to rest in U. S. soil. At the request of his family it was later removed to New York City where it lies in Trinity Churchyard with a fitting memorial in his honor.

Captain Lawrence's only surviving child was a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Lieutenant William P. Griffin of the Navy. The story is told that her grandfather, John Brown Lawrence, after he settled in Canada, acquired a tract of land from the Crown. After his death his family lost possession through failure to comply with some of the conditions of the grant. Years afterward Mary Lawrence laid claim to the tract. Her case was carried before William IV, the sailor king. He asked the claimant's name and the facts of the case. On being told all the circumstances, he said, "She is the daughter of a brave sailor; let her take it."

A Far-Sighted Quaker

In an unmarked grave in the Friend's Cemetery on the crest of Woodbury hill supposedly lies the dust of Judge John Cooper, one of Woodbury's most eminent citizens nearly two centuries ago. The house he built on Broad Street in 1768 (opposite the Farmers and Mechanics Bank), now the home of Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, is a lasting memorial, though more famous for being the headquarters of Cornwallis for three days than the home

History Of Woodbury

where for nearly 20 years John Cooper lived generously and hospitably.

Leaving the Cooper family home, a mile south of Woodbury (known now as the James C. Griscom farm), Judge Cooper, a bachelor, built this mansion, spacious and beautiful to Quaker tastes of that period. Although a Quaker, he was always in sympathy with the forces of the Revolution, a matter on which he was at odds with his family. His closest friend was a surgeon in the Continental Army, Dr. Thomas Hendry, 18 years his junior.

When the British came to Woodbury, Judge Cooper's home was selected for Lord Cornwallis' headquarters because it was the finest and best equipped home in the section. Before the British came, John Cooper locked the closets in his house and fled to the home of his sister, Ann Cooper Whitall, who lived in the famous Whitall farm house on the Delaware River. The British soldiers pierced the panels of Cooper's closets with their bayonets, the marks of which are still to be seen.

In 1775 Judge Cooper was made the treasurer of the Western Division of New Jersey, and in the same year was elected member of the Second Provincial Congress. In the voting to "oust, arrest and deport" Governor William Franklin, John Cooper had old Gloucester recorded on the people's side against the king, and the Tory Franklin was sent to Connecticut "Where he would be capable of doing less mischief than in New Jersey". He was second member on the committee to form the state Constitution, and in 1776 was elected to the State Council or Senate where he was a member till 1782.

In 1780 Judge Cooper brought before the State Council an act "to abolish slavery". The time was far from ripe for wrestling with this problem, but Judge Cooper continued to urge action on the subject as long as he remained on the council.

John Cooper died in 1785 and left the bulk of his estate to his friend Dr. Hendry, having never become wholly reconciled to his family from the time they differed on the subject of allegiance to the king. The fact that there was no marker on his grave is further evidence that he was not in good standing with his family. The only evidence left to Woodbury of the long ago friendship between John Cooper and Dr. Hendry is the intersection of two thorofares bearing their names: Cooper Street,

Biographical Sketches

named for Judge Cooper, and Hendry's Court, named for Dr. Hendry.

Thomas Irving Cooper, now city clerk; Miss Sybil Jones, Miss Ellen Matlock, Miss Charlotte Matlock, Miss Matilda Whitall, Miss Ada Wilkins and Miss Lydia Griscom are all collateral descendants of Judge Cooper.

A Great Land Owner

One of the largest landowners in New Jersey, James Matlock, was born in Woodbury, January 11, 1775 and died in Woodbury, January 16, 1840. His American ancestor was William Matlock, a Quaker who settled at Burlington, N. J. He was the first to set foot on American soil from the ship Kent. James Matlock was a citizen of true public interest, having held 28 state offices. He was a member of the state senate 1817 and 1818, and was elected to Congress as a Whig to the 17th and 18th Congress. It is recorded that he owned 10,000 acres in this vicinity.

Evidently he was weighed down by the responsibility of possessions for at the top of an old will is recorded:

"Too many house servants or domestics.

"Too many horses for pleasure.

"Too much indolence in the females of the family will produce consumption and impoverish the estate."

In 1833 he built at the corner of Broad and Hunter streets the Colonial homestead which is now occupied by the Brewer Hospital. It was constructed throughout of oak cut from the Matlock woods and cost a little over \$3,000 to build. The mantels were of Egyptian marble and all the furniture was made to order of San Domingo mahogany.

What is now Hunter Street was a lane into the Matlock estate. It did not become a street until after 1877, the time of the settling of the estate of Robert Matlock, son of James Matlock.

The building which is now Paul's Hotel was confiscated from a Tory and sold to Richard Matlock, father of James Matlock, for 710 pounds. The sign on the tavern read: "Ye Hessians Defeated at Red Bank."

Opposite the Matlock homestead were a whitesmith (tinsmith) shop and a blacksmith shop both owned by the Matlock estate.

Old deeds show that Richard Matlock bought 277 acres from the Penn Proprietors for eight pounds about 1711.

History Of Woodbury

A Refuser of Political Honors

The son of James Matlock and Keturah Kennedy, Robert K. Matlock, was born in Woodbury, January 22, 1804, and died in Woodbury, April 27, 1877. He went to Princeton University and Schenectady Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1827 and as counselor in 1833. As a young man he lived for several years in Europe. He married Abigail Leaming, of Cape May County and settled in the Matlock homestead in Woodbury.

He was nominated for senator and twice for governor, but refused to take office, preferring to remain in Woodbury. Six children succeeded to the Matlock fortune: Robert, Elizabeth, Ellen, Leaming, Mary and Charlotte.

One of the stories brought home from Europe by Mr. Matlock concerns Napoleon, who had ordered a review of his soldiers before the English statesman, Charles James Fox, then visiting in France. We quote from a footnote to an address given by Mr. Matlock, at Mullica Hill, to welcome home the Civil War veterans, September 14, 1865:

"By and by the old Consular Guard came up, preceded by their noisy drums and their tattered crazy-looking banners. 'Halt' and 'front face' were ordered. Napoleon stood in his stirrups, glanced at their hairy and weather-beaten faces, pointed out his grizzled veterans to Fox, and with great pride asked him, 'Where on earth are the equals of those fellows whose every visage is dignified with a scar?' Fox, with his inimitable droll manner, replied, 'Where are the troops which gave them those scars?'"

Before Napoleon collected himself, an old Corporal advanced a step and growled out 'Where are they? They are dead!'

Napoleon took a ribbon decoration from his breast, told the Corporal to advance and take 'the ribbon' for his buttonhole and laughingly added, 'Old Moustache, this is not the first time you have saved your Consul.'"

Of perhaps greater interest, in the light of present day social conditions all over the world, is a statement made just before the close of the same address:

"Precedent and privilege, before another generation, must undergo challenge and pass away, and the time is not far distant when the popinjay, the curled darling, and the pampered aristocrat must give place to the hard hand of labor."—That in 1865!

Biographical Sketches

A Southern Northerner

A strange trick Fate played upon Samuel French, a northerner, when she had him caught in the South at the outbreak of the Civil War and led him to be a general in the army of the confederacy. Born on a farm near Mullica Hill, November 22, 1818, General French had the usual country education of a country boy until he attended Burlington Academy, and later went to West Point, graduating in 1843 in the same class with General Grant. For ten years he served in Texas and along the Mexican boundary. In 1853 he married Eliza Matilda Roberts, of Natchez, Mississippi, who died at the birth of their second child in 1857. Their first child, a daughter, is Mrs. Howard E. Thompson, of Bordentown, formerly of Woodbury. In 1856 Captain French resigned from the army and retired to his plantation near Greenville, Mississippi.

At the approach of hostilities between the North and the South, Captain French was induced by the Governor of Mississippi to accept an army appointment after that state had seceded. He was advanced rapidly from post to higher post until from 1862-1863 he was in command of the forces of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, with the rank of Major General. He built Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina, and constructed the fortifications around Petersburg, Va., which held the army of the Potomac in check for nine months. In 1863 he was transferred to the West where he served until the end of the war. His last appearance in action was at the Battle of Nashville, in 1864. In April, 1865, he was paroled at Columbus, Georgia, and returned to his Mississippi plantation, which had been laid waste by the northern armies. Destitute of possessions, General French gratefully accepted assistance from his northern cousins, Clayton and Samuel H. French, and from Louis Cooper the deed of his old Woodbury home, which had been sold under confiscation.

After the death of his second wife, Mary Fontaine Abercrombie, whom he had married in 1865, he spent his summers in Woodbury and in Freehold, N. J.

For several years General French was Mississippi State Levee Commissioner and rendered important service in reclaiming submerged lands. He was made president of a railroad in course of construction in Virginia. His last two years were spent at the home of his younger son, Robert Abercrombie French, of Florala, Alabama, where he died in his 92nd year, April 20, 1910.

History Of Woodbury

When nearly 80 years old he compiled a book "Two Wars" from the records in diaries which he had always kept faithfully. He was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida.

State Jurist

Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, an outstanding jurist of the mid-nineteenth century, was born at Carpenter's Landing, now Mantua. He practiced law in Camden. He was often in Woodbury visiting his brother and sister who lived in a brick residence opposite what is now Hunter Street.

A Civil War General

Although not a resident of Woodbury when the Civil War broke out, General Joshua B. Howell was a native of the county, having been born at the Howell homestead, Fancy Hill, on the Delaware, in the region of what is now Westville. He was the brother of Dr. Benjamin Howell, who was the father of Mrs. John Jessup, wife of Judge Jessup, who were the parents of Miss Mary Jessup, of Woodbury; Misses Anna and Sara Jessup, of Ocean City, and Mr. Joseph Jessup, of Ridgewood, N. J.

The following quotation reveals something of the kind of service General Howell rendered in the Civil War:

"In almost every battle of the first campaign on the Peninsula, at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, protecting the retreat on Harrison's Landing, General Howell bore a prominent and often a distinguished part. He was the first to land his troops on the island that gave our forces their firm foothold for the siege of Charleston, was commandant at Hilton Head, and shared with honor in the army of the James, and everywhere maintained a reputation high and growing for all the noble traits that are essential to character of gentlemen and soldier."

Author of the "Historical Address"

In the first section of this book, the late Benjamin F. Carter has given in concise form a history of the settlement of this section of New Jersey, covering the period of two hundred and fifty years previous to the incorporation of Woodbury as a city, in 1871. It was the privilege of the writer to have known Mr. Carter somewhat intimately, and we believe the present generation will be interested to know something of his character and life.

Mr. Carter was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1823, a son of the late Joseph Carter, a native of this

Biographical Sketches

county, but long in the hardware business in that city. He attended the Philadelphia schools until the age of 11, and then a private school in Woodbury. Arrived at manhood, he became a druggist, and his home and business were at what is now Nos. 20 and 22 South Broad street. The Homestead Coffee Shop and the Gloucester County Democrat and Evening News office occupy the site. He was postmaster during the terms of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan and a year under President Lincoln. Council elected him Mayor when Woodbury became a city, but he declined the honor. In 1863 he was appointed quartermaster, with rank of Captain by Joel Parker, Civil War Governor of New Jersey, and he was stationed at Beverly as disbursing officer for State troops engaged in putting down the Rebellion. Under appointment by Governor Parker, in 1873, he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and served on the important committees of Judiciary, Executive and Appointing Power. Twice he served as a member of the Electoral College. His career as a judge began in 1858, when he was appointed by the Joint Meeting of the Legislature and reappointed in the same way in 1863. In 1877 Governor Bedle appointed him judge for a term of five years. He ranked as one of the ablest judges in the State and in 1881 declined appointment as a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was active in church work and was one of the original trustees of Christ Episcopal Church, Woodbury; he was superintendent of its Sunday school for a quarter of a century and President of the Gloucester County Bible Society. In 1887, he retired from business, sold the property to James D. Carpenter and retired to his residence No. 57 Euclid street now known as the Cooper Jessup property. There he died November 7, 1894. He is survived by his son, Samuel R. Carter, now a business man of Philadelphia.

—J. D. C.

A Civil War Tragedy

The story of General Bayard, who fell on the battlefield of Fredericksburg when only twenty-seven years of age, is known only too rarely today. He was the son of Samuel J. Bayard, who lived on a farm out Cooper St., now occupied by the Woodbury Country Club. The family had lived in New York State, Iowa, in Trenton and Morristown, N. J., before settling near Woodbury about 1855.

History Of Woodbury

George Bayard was graduated from West Point in 1856, and from then on to the outbreak of the Civil War was located at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, being engaged in expeditions to punish Indians for atrocities. On one of these in 1860 he was struck in the cheek by an arrow, the steel point of which pierced the bone, causing injuries, that nearly proved fatal.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Bayard was commissioned as Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. In the spring of 1862 he was made Brigadier General and stationed in the Shenandoah Valley.

In December, 1862, during the battle of Fredericksburg, he was struck in the thigh by a shell, and so severely wounded that he died within 24 hours. The tragedy was made the more poignant by the knowledge that he had asked for leave to go home to be married. He was buried in the cemetery at Princeton, New Jersey, on the day that was to have been his wedding day. Between thirty and forty of the leading citizens of Woodbury were in his funeral procession.

The following is one of the tributes paid to him: "As leader of cavalry he had been marked, from the beginning of the war, for his wise energy and successful daring, and it was largely to his ability and watchful zeal the army was indebted for its preservation in the disastrous conflicts of the second campaign of Manassas and the subsequent on Washington, in which he fully merited the honor given him by General Pope in his official notice."

A Spanish-American War Naval Commander

The Spanish-American War brought to Samuel Comly the opportunities which led to his advancement to high rank in the U. S. Navy. Born in Woodbury, July 13, 1849, the son of Nathan Folwell and Mary Wood Comly, he received his early education in the local schools. He went to the Annapolis Naval Academy where he was graduated in 1869. His rise was steady: Ensign in '70; Master, '74; Lieutenant, '78; Lieutenant Commander, '98; Commander, '01; Captain, '05; Rear Admiral, '09. He was retired in 1911.

His first wife was Laura Carpenter, whom he married in 1884. She died in 1891. A daughter of this marriage, Mary Comly, died in July 1936. He later married Mrs. Hannah Pancoast Hamill. Of this marriage a daughter, Ann

Biographical Sketches

Comly, died in May, 1916; a son, Samuel P. Comly, Jr., is now a Lieutenant in the Navy, an instructor at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

In 1874 Rear Admiral Comly (then Master) participated on the Juniata in the Polaris Search Expedition to Greenland. During the Spanish-American War he was navigator on the U. S. S. Indiana. He was in action at San Juan, Porto Rico, in the bombardment of Santiago and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. In 1910 he was in command of the Fourth Division of the U. S. Atlantic fleet and later in the year of the Third Division.

Following his retirement he lived at his home on Poplar St., Woodbury, until his death in April, 1918. He lies buried in Green's Cemetery, Woodbury.

The Originator Of A Unique Idea

Every resident of this section who goes to Washington, D. C., should visit the New Jersey room of the Continental Memorial Hall. Its furniture and paneled walls are made from the wood of the frigate Augusta, flagship of Admiral Howe's fleet, sunk in the Delaware River near the mouth of Woodbury Creek on October 23, 1777, during the battle between the English-Hessian and American forces at Red Bank.

The idea for this transformation of a sunken vessel into furniture originated in the mind of Miss Ellen Leaming Matlock, the third of six children of Robert K. and Abigail Leaming Matlock, a life-long resident of Woodbury.

In 1905 Miss Matlock went before the Daughters of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Revolution, meeting in Orange, N. J., armed with a small piece of the wood of the Augusta, suggesting that the furnishings of the New Jersey room of Continental Memorial Hall in Washington be made from the wood of the vessel which had been raised and beached near the New York Ship Building Company, between Gloucester and Camden. The vessel, dangerous to navigation, had been salvaged in 1869, in the hope of finding English gold. Since that time she had been on the mud flats, sinking deeper year by year. The project was agreed upon.

A long period of investigation and consultation with cabinet makers and furniture designers, and much hard work in negotiating the actual removing and drying out of the wood, now almost as hard as iron, preceded the time when the room, a thing of beauty with wall panels of white

History Of Woodbury

oak, seven feet high, chairs and tables of the Jacobean period, made by G. Gerald Evans, of Philadelphia, the central lighting fixture made by Samuel Yellin, master wrought iron worker, of Philadelphia, from iron taken from the vessel, was finally opened to the public. The room is a lasting memorial to all that Miss Matlock stands for: pride in her nation's history, love of all that is beautiful in design and material, and determination in bringing to realization a worth-while dream.

Curator Of The Historical Building

Woodbury's first resident curator of the Historical Building, Sibyl Tatum Jones, the daughter of William Pennell Jones and Hannah Howey Jones, was born in the Joseph Ogden homestead at the corner of West and Broad Streets. The house, built of timbered brick in the English fashion was, in revolutionary times, the Seven Stars Inn, the whole front gable is today the same that stood there originally. Miss Jones's people, on both sides of the house, have been Quakers back to the time of William Penn. One or two of them went to prison rather than fight in the Civil War. The mother's family is descended from the Cooper-Ogden-Tatum families. The father's family is connected with the Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Quakers. Robert Jones, the pioneer ancestor, came over with the group of Welsh Quakers who settled Gwynedd Township, near Philadelphia, giving the old names of their Welsh home to the new land.

Miss Jones, always a resident of Woodbury, has been actively engaged in club work here and in Philadelphia, her interests having covered a great range as indicated by the following: The Woodbury Reading Club, The Fortnightly Club of Woodbury, Ex-Presidents Club of the First District N. J., Gloucester County Historical Society, Friends Historical Association of Philadelphia, Red Cross of Gloucester County, Needlework Guild of Woodbury, Gloucester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The Art Alliance of Philadelphia, The Print Club of Philadelphia, The Botanical Society of Philadelphia, The American-Scandinavian Foundation of New York, Rest Tour Association of Boston, The English Speaking Union, Philadelphia Branch, and the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

In 1929 Miss Jones moved from the Broad and West Street homestead to the Historical Building, taking with her four generations of treasures, which had been stored

Biographical Sketches

away, together with accumulations from several trips to Europe. All these valuable historical and art objects Miss Jones has bequeathed to the Historical Society, and indirectly to the citizens of Woodbury and Gloucester County, future generations of whom can view them in the Gloucester County Historical Building.

Throughout the depression years Miss Jones has been working with a corps of men and women employed on government work projects, organizing and labelling the thousands of objects, looking forward to the day when they may be opened to the public.

World War Hero

The World War victim in Woodbury, William Stokes Bonsal, was the son of William S. and Clara Stokes Bonsal. The following clipping from "The Evening News" Armistice Day issue, 1935, tells the story:

"A young man left a promising career in a large Camden manufacturing firm a day or two after the United States declared war on Germany in 1917. He enlisted to serve his country—a hero—until the minute of his death.

William Stokes Bonsal, whose name was chosen for the Woodbury post of the American Legion, died in France as he led his men across a shell-torn and machine gun swept field. Every officer of the detachment taking part in the attack was killed.

Bonsal was being groomed for an executive post with Eavenson-Levering Co., Camden, when war was declared. He immediately enlisted with the First City Troop, Philadelphia, and was sent to a training camp in the south in June, 1917. One year later he was sent to France, a first lieutenant.

He saw service in several offensives and, when an attack was made on Montblaineville, along the Aire River, Bonsal was acting captain of his outfit, Company C, of the 110th Infantry.

The attack started Sept. 26, 1918, and continued on through the next day. Bonsal led his men up to the small town of Varennes and from this point the forward drive was continued. Tired, nerves on edge, dirty and hungry, the men relentlessly pushed ahead, Bonsal in the foreground.

A bullet snipped through the calf of his leg. A first sergeant, at his side, coaxed him into a shell hole. They were far in advance of their men, who crept up slowly, probably unaware of a quiet German machine gun nest a

History Of Woodbury

few yards away. Bonsal pushed away his sergeant and leaped from the shell hole, urging his men on. The machine gun crew saw him leap toward the nest and turned the gun full on him. He died almost instantly.

The attack swept on, the first sergeant now in command of the outfit. A few hours later he, too, dropped dead. A corporal took over the command. He was killed. Montblaineville fell, however, and when the Americans dug in it was at the command of a buck private.

Lieutenant Bonsal's body was brought back to Woodbury and interred in Green Cemetery.

Mrs. Robert Hendrickson, wife of Senator Hendrickson, the former Olga Bonsal, is the sister of W. Stokes Bonsal.

A Specialist In Cranberries

The manager of the Durell cranberry bogs in Cape May County is one of Woodbury's well-known citizens. Miss Lillian Durell is the daughter of the Rev. Edward H. Durell, who bought the first bog acreage about 1866. Rev. Mr. Durell was a Methodist minister with a family of nine children, whom he wished to send to preparatory school and college. Since the salary of a minister in Tuckahoe was insufficient to meet such demands, Mr. Durell told the conference that it was his intention to leave the ministry and go into farming. They persuaded him to keep his church and to do a little farming as a side issue. He purchased a sawmill with about 20 acres of land at Head of the River, about four miles from Tuckahoe. Finding wild cranberries growing along Tarkiln stream, which flows into Tuckahoe River, he decided to raise cranberries.

From time to time he increased his acreage until, at the time of his death in Woodbury in 1922, in his 93rd year, he had one thousand acres of cranberry land, with three hundred in bearing. The entire acreage is 4100. At his death the management was taken over by his son, Anthony W. Durell, and his daughter, Miss Lillian Durell. At the death of Anthony Durell, in 1926, Miss Durell assumed full responsibility.

The latest application of modern science to the cranberry business was made in the summer of 1936, when Miss Durell had the 300 acres dusted by airplane with pyreathum powder, to fight the false bloom, a disease carried by the blunt-nosed leaf hopper, one of the most serious of the insects the cranberry grower has to fight.

Biographical Sketches

A Great Local Historian

Fortunate it is for Woodbury and for Gloucester County that Frank H. Stewart became one of its citizens. It is to his recognition of the unearthed history of this region and to his insistence that it be preserved for future citizens that some of its people have become sufficiently history-conscious to assist him in the work of salvage.

Mr. Stewart, born May 7, 1873, was the native son of a neighboring county, Salem, having been born on a farm on Salem Creek in Mannington Township, above Course's Landing. His parents were Eli and Mary Burnett Stewart. The Stewart family was been traced back to the first high Stewart of Scotland of the time of William the Conqueror. The American ancestor came to this county in 1682 in the Submission, one of the three ships of William Penn's group.

The early education of Frank Stewart was received in the public schools of Sharptown and Halltown, and at Bacon Academy, Woodstown. He later went to Prickett's College of Commerce at Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1891, with the highest average in a class of over 100 graduates. For a few months Mr. Stewart worked as a clerk in the office of the Philadelphia Item, but business being more attractive to him than journalism, he returned to the school of commerce for a course in short-hand. Shortly after completing the post-graduate course in this subject, he entered the employ of one of the first electrical contractors in Philadelphia as bookkeeper and stenographer at \$7.50 a week.

In January, 1894, he started the first exclusively electrical supply house in Philadelphia with less than \$1000 in capital. By 1920 the business was employing 115 persons and carried over 9000 items in stock. He retired in 1928. A pioneer in the sale of practically everything electrical, Mr. Stewart was an organizer and an executive of the National Electrical Supply Dealers.

That his interests were broader than the electrical business is shown by the fact that he helped to organize the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, The Ocean City Fishing Club, the Pitman Masonic Club, the Old Gloucester Chapter, S. A. R. At the present writing he is a director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, a Fellow of the Genealogical Society of London, a member of many state and county historical societies, the New Jersey Society of

History Of Woodbury

Pennsylvania, The Franklin Institute, The Union League, and the Ocean City Yacht Club.

Mr. Stewart married Miss Rose Kirby, daughter of William H. and Anna Proud Kirby, of Woodstown. They lived in Pitman before removing to Woodbury in 1914. They spend their summers at Ocean City.

After becoming established in Woodbury, Mr. Stewart grew interested in the neglected county historical records. Before many years he was made president of the Gloucester County Historical Society, then occupying one room. Through his efforts it now owns the 18-room Captain Lawrence property on Broad street, free of debt, in which are housed a fine library and museum.

Mr. Stewart's interest in local history has led him to various parts of the United States and to Europe on the trail of records. He was especially interested in the forts of Gloucester County, beginning with Fort Nassau, built in 1623.

His invention of an electrical "ear" marks the merging of his knowledge of electrical devices and his flare for history. By means of this "ear" buried treasure can be located, as was proved by the part it played in bringing to light three cannon at Fort Mercer, near Woodbury.

A considerable body of historical literature has come from the pen of Mr. Stewart, more than 25 books and pamphlets, including a history of the first mint of the U. S., the site of which was used by the Frank H. Stewart Electrical Company. The following is a list of the most important of these writings:

- 1909—Ye Olde Mint.
- 1913—Our New Home and Old Times.
- 1917—Notes on Old Gloucester County, Vol. 1.
- 1918—Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany, Nos. 1 and 2.
- 1921—Woodbury Creek Dam.
- 1921—Woodbury's Most Famous Citizen.
- 1924—History of the First U. S. Mint.
- 1925—Brief Sketch of the Gloucester County Historical Society.
- 1927—History of the Battle of Red Bank.
- 1929—Foraging for Valley Forge in Salem and Gloucester Counties.
- 1930—Organization and Minutes of the Gloucester

Biographical Sketches

County Court, 1686-87; also Gloucester County Ear Mark Book, 1686-1728.

1931—Sharptown, Salem County, New Jersey.

1932—Salem County in the Revolution.

1932—Indians of Southern New Jersey.

1933—Sketches of Salem, 1823-26.

1934—Historical Data (Indians and Revolution).

1934—Notes on Old Gloucester County, Vol. 2, Sections 1 and 2. (The articles taken mainly from newspaper files, 1819-34.)

1935—Salem a Century Ago.

1935—Notes on Old Gloucester County, Vol. 2, Section 3. (Reprinted from the Constitution).

1936—Notes on Old Gloucester County, Vol. 3, Section 1. (Reprinted from the Constitution.)

Author of Local History

The author of the history of Woodbury from 1871 to 1936 was not a native of the city about which he has written, having been born in Oswego, New York, on September 6, 1854. Through his father's line descended from William Carpenter, one of the founders of Rehoboth, Mass., through his mother's line from Isaac Allerton, Deputy Governor of the Plymouth Colony, James D. Carpenter belongs to a tradition of American standards from which during his lifetime there has been a greater falling away, both individually and nationally, than during any other period in the country's history.

The youngest son in a family of 12 children, Mr. Carpenter received his education in the public schools of Oswego, N. Y. He was not encouraged by his father, publisher of the Oswego Palladium, to join the newspaper profession, but after several years of experimenting in other lines, he followed the family bent and at the age of 24, purchased the weekly publication, the Gloucester County Democrat in Woodbury, N. J. There were many years of struggle for the aggressive young Democrat in a strongly Republican community, but a trenchant pen won readers to his paper if not followers to his party, and in a period of years, his paper became the leading publication in Gloucester County. In 1916 Mr. Carpenter turned the managership of the business over to his son, Edmund H. Carpenter, who in 1933, changed it from a weekly to a daily under the name of The Evening News and Gloucester County Democrat.

Always a proud and fighting Democrat, Mr. Carpenter

History Of Woodbury

was for 25 years chairman of his party in Gloucester County, during which period he occasionally had the pleasure of leading the Democrats to victory in a senatorial, assembly, or county office contest. In 1915, when appointed postmaster under Woodrow Wilson, he resigned as county chairman. In 1932 he had the satisfaction of seeing his son, Edmund H. Carpenter, elected the first Democratic mayor of Woodbury since Woodbury was chartered as a city in 1871.

In 1884 Mr. Carpenter married Harriet M. Fish, a resident of Woodbury and a native of Salem County. They had four children: James D. Jr., a lawyer in Jersey City; Katherine G., a teacher of English in a Philadelphia high school; Edmund H., editor and publisher of The Evening News and Gloucester County Democrat; Harriet M., who died at the age of 23 in the influenza epidemic of 1918 while managing the newspaper during her brother's absence in the army. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1920.

Mr. Carpenter is still residing at the High street home, the building of which he and Mrs. Carpenter supervised previous to their marriage. It was here during his 79th and 80th years that he occupied much of his time in compiling Woodbury's history. He spends his summers at the summer home of his son, James D., Jr., at Point O' Woods, Long Island.

The Founder Of A Hospital

Dr. J. Harris Underwood, founder, with his brother Amos, of Underwood Hospital, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warner Underwood, was born in Millroy, Pa., in 1876, and came to Woodbury in 1880. He received his elementary education in Woodbury schools, his preparatory training at Woodbury Academy and Friends Central, Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the Jefferson Medical College, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He won his education largely by his own efforts, working during the summers in drug stores. One summer he and his brother Amos, now dentist at the Underwood Hospital, sold aluminum ware in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Sometimes he found customers for his aluminum who couldn't pay cash. One was a bicycle salesman who exchanged a tandem bicycle for the aluminum articles. The boys rode back to Jersey on the bicycle.

In 1907 Dr. Underwood and his brother Amos open-

Biographical Sketches

ed offices in the building on the southwest corner of Broad Street and Red Bank Avenue where there was also a grocery store. They remained there until 1915 when they purchased the Columbia Hotel property on the northwest corner of Broad Street and Red Bank Avenue and built the first unit of the *Underwood Hospital.

Beginning as a general practitioner, Dr. Underwood steadily won the confidence of the public. His skill as an obstetrician brought patients to his hospital far beyond the limits of Woodbury. As an able surgeon also he has an established reputation. His hospital is a medical center of South Jersey with a staff of physicians and modern equipment prepared to serve his community with the latest scientific developments in the medical field.

Dr. Underwood is a member of the staff of Cooper Hospital, Camden; a member of the Board of Trustees and also of the staff of Jeanes Hospital, Philadelphia.

Unusual Careers In Public Affairs

Four Woodbury men, who spent most of their active years in public affairs here, during the same time, have attained unusual prominence in their respective lines. Probably no city in the state the size of Woodbury has four men who have risen so high in public affairs and political life as David Ogden Watkins, John Boyd Avis, William Haines Albright, and Francis B. Davis. Mr. Watkins, Judge Avis and Vice Chancellor Davis are lawyers, while Mr. Albright is a newspaperman.

Mr. Watkins is the only native son and he was born in Woodbury in 1862. Judge Avis and Mr. Albright were both born in 1875. Vice Chancellor Davis was born in 1878. They have been associated together a long time in public affairs, their professions, and in political life.

The HONORABLE DAVID O. WATKINS is the dean of the Gloucester County bar. Born in Woodbury, he early asserted powers of leadership which resulted in honors that are attained by few men anywhere. When only a youth, he made his first political speech in Harrisonville, this county, and it was rated "a pretty good one". When only 24 years old he was elected Mayor of the city. Running for the Assembly, he was elected by the largest plurality ever given in this county up to that time. He was twice re-elected, and served two terms as Speaker of the House,

*See page 123 for Underwood Hospital.

History Of Woodbury

and, by virtue of that office, served as Acting Governor several months beginning late in 1898. As Speaker, his rulings were so eminently just to men of all parties that the phrase "as fair as Watkins" became a by-word.

Mr. Watkins can look back on a long list of public positions held with distinction: Twice member of Woodbury Council; solicitor of the City; solicitor of the County; appointed United States Attorney for New Jersey in 1900 by President McKinley; chosen State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance in 1903; president of the Woodbury Board of Education; president of the County Bankers Association since its was organized in 1922. Member of the State Banking Advisory Board; president of both the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and the Woodbury Trust Company since 1921. Mr. Watkins no longer is active in the practice of the law, but his advice and counsel are frequently sought.

FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN BOYD AVIS is a protege of Mr. Watkins. He was born in Cumberland County in 1875 and studied law at the office of Mr. Watkins, later becoming his law partner. At the age of 26, he was elected to the State Assembly, and re-elected three times, serving as Speaker in 1904 and 1905. He was elected Senator in 1905.

Judge Avis has been chairman of the County Y. M. C. A. since it was started here 25 years ago, and is a Past Master of Florence Lodge of Masons.

He was appointed a Federal Judge by President Coolidge in 1929.

Judge Avis was a political force in the county for many years. In 1912 he came out of virtual retirement from politics to manage the campaign of Theodore Roosevelt and carried the county against the organization.

The career of WILLIAM HAINES ALBRIGHT has been devoted almost exclusively to politics. He was born in Elmer in 1875, the son of Louis W. Albright. His early training was in the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, and he came to this county in 1902 with his father and purchased the Constitution, which Mr. Albright still publishes. The son, early in life, showed a flair for politics. He was secretary to the Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1904 and 1905. From 1906 to 1908 he was Assistant Secretary of the Senate. He was Secretary of the Senate from 1918 to 1924. In 1931 he was first elected State Senator, was re-elected and resigned in 1934 to be-

Biographical Sketches

come State Treasurer, to which position he was unanimously elected by the legislature in joint session. Mr. Albright was Postmaster here eight years, and is a past president of the Rotary Club. Mr. Albright has always been extremely active in Republican politics in the county, and has been the leader of his party here for many years.

VICE CHANCELLOR FRANCIS BERRY DAVIS was born in Camden in 1878. He early showed an interest in politics and became associated with the so-called Loudenslager faction, which had many political battles with the Watkins and Avis group in the G. O. P. Each side can point to battles won and battles lost.

Mr. Davis was Woodbury City Solicitor from 1909 to 1931. He was secretary of the State Senate in the sessions of 1912, 1915, 1916 and 1917. He was county judge from 1917 to 1922.

He was elected Senator in 1923 and served three terms, resigning in 1931 to accept a Circuit Court Judgeship tendered by Governor Larson. While in the Senate, Mr. Davis served as President in 1927, and was Acting Governor for a short time. In 1932 Judge Davis resigned from the Circuit Court bench to accept the position of Vice Chancellor at the hands of Chancellor Walker.

It is interesting to note that just as Judge Avis was a protege of Mr. Watkins, so Robert C. Hendrickson, the present State Senator, grew up in the law office of Vice Chancellor Davis and received his early legal and political training there.

Military Careers

GENERAL FRANKLIN DAVENPORT, of Revolutionary times, was probably Woodbury's most famous soldier.

The present generation, however, has seen three local men rise to high army rank. CHARLES W. BARBER attained the rank of Brigadier General during the World War.

CHARLES WALTER SHIVERS, born on a farm near Woodbury, has just been placed on the National Guard retired list, having attained the rank of Brigadier General in the National Guard. General Shivers has been extremely active in National Guard circles ever since reaching manhood.

BIRD S. DuBOIS, son of MAJOR EDMUND DuBOIS, who saw active service in the Spanish-American War, is a graduate of Woodbury High School and West Point Mili-

History Of Woodbury

tary Academy. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army.

Of More Than Local Fame

MRS. LUCY GRISCOM MORGAN, sister of Lydia, Dr. Mary, and the late James Griscom, spent her childhood in Woodbury. She is the wife of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former President of Antioch College, and now head of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mrs. Morgan has greatly assisted her husband in the social aspects of the resettlement project in the Tennessee Valley.

JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE, the author of "If I Had Four Apples," one of the best sellers of 1935, spent a portion of her childhood in Woodbury, living on Hunter Street.

ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD, when a young man, frequently came to Woodbury, visiting at the home of Mrs. Richard Washington, on Evergreen Avenue. Admiral Byrd and George Washington, son of Mrs. Washington, married sisters.

Following his Antarctic Expedition, Admiral Byrd lectured in Woodbury under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club. On that day he had lunch with the staff of the Underwood Hospital and spent the afternoon at the Underwood home and on a visit to Locust Grove Farm.

In the course of the afternoon, an accident case called Dr. Underwood away from his guest. Admiral Byrd asked permission to "look on". It happened to be the injured kidnaper of the Kramme boy of Monroeville. The kidnaper, being cornered, tried to commit suicide by shooting himself through the temples, but he destroyed the optic nerves instead of his life.

It was with considerable secret amusement that the doctors heard the police officers, not recognizing the stranger, tell Admiral Byrd to "step aside" when he came too close in his observations.

HENRY LANIER, son of Sydney Lanier, the poet, made a visit to Woodbury to get material on Jonas Cat-tell, about whom he wrote an article which was published in the Literary Digest, November 18, 1933. It was his plan to get material for a novel from the life of the famous revolutionary scout and fox hunter.

ALICE PAUL, suffragist, who worked with the Pankhursts in England, has made frequent visits to Woodbury for the purpose of tracing her ancestry.

W. W. GILCHRIST, of Philadelphia, composer and

Biographical Sketches

conductor, came to Woodbury frequently in the first decade of the twentieth century in connection with the activities of the Melody Club.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS (during the World War in command of the American naval forces in European waters), and Admiral Cone, father of Mrs. Metzel, came to Woodbury to stand as godfather to William Sims Metzel. The service took place in Christ Church early in the rectorship of Reverend Robert G. Williams. William Sims Metzel is now Chief Gunnery Officer on the Minneapolis.

MRS. MAYO D. HERSEY, (FRANCES LESTER WARNER), essayist, author of "Endicott and I," "Groups and Couples," "The Unintentional Charm of Men," and in collaboration with her sister, Gertrude Warner, "Life's Minor Collisions" and "Pleasures and Palaces," lived in Woodbury from 1932 to 1934 at the Evergreen Apartments. Mrs. Hersey and Miss Warner wrote much of "Pleasures and Palaces" in Woodbury.

MR. MAYO D. HERSEY is known in the scientific world for his contributions to the field of lubrication. In 1936 he received the Levy Medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for his publications on lubrication.

R. TAIT McKENZIE, the sculptor, came to Woodbury at the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze statue, "The Victor," created by him.

WILLIAM CHASE, the artist, gave a lecture at the Country Club under the auspices of the Fortnightly Club.

CLARENCE DARROW, famous criminal lawyer, and opposer of William Jennings Bryan, in Tennessee's famous "Monkey Trial," was a brother-in-law of Frederick Hammerstrom, formerly of Woodbury. Mr. Darrow spoke at the Country Club on at least one occasion.

MRS. SVERRE GULBRANDSEN (Adele Tucker), who has for many years lived on Hunter Street, is a specialist in folk music with historical background. Mrs. Gulbrandsen has appeared before women's clubs and historical clubs throughout the East.

In 1924 Mrs. Gulbrandsen received the award offered by the State Federation of Women's Clubs for her novellette, "Salvation," a story of the Georgia foothills. In 1925 she received the award for her short story, "By-Products."

JOHN PHILLIP SOUSA, American composer and band-master, was a friend of Mrs. George McCarthy, for-

History Of Woodbury

merly of Woodbury, and on more than one occasion visited at her home in Woodbury and also at Piney Hollow, near Malaga.

ELEANOR BOARDMAN, the moving picture actress, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Boardman, who live on South Horace Street.

PRESTON FOSTER, the well-known moving picture actor, is the husband of the former Gertrude Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Warren, of High Street.

CHARLOTTE LUND, Grand Opera Star, appeared in a recital at the Country Club in 1926.

RUSSELL CONWELL, founder of Temple University, gave his famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," in Woodbury.

RALPH URBAN, who became Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of New Jersey, went to high school in Woodbury. He was the son of Reverend Abram L. Urban, rector of Christ Church from 1896 to 1902. Ralph Urban's first charge, and the only one he ever had previous to his selection as bishop, was the All Saints Church at Trenton.

DR. CARL FISCHER, osteopathic physician on Newton Avenue, has won fame as a tennis player. Trained by Tilden, Dr. Fischer became intercollegiate champion.

BAYARD MITCHELL, well-known Woodbury golfer, has qualified for the national amateur championship.

MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN, well-known actress of the past generation, was an aunt of Mrs. George G. Green, Jr., whom she visited many times in Woodbury.

VICTOR HERBERT, composer of "Babes In Toyland" and "The Red Mill," lived on Euclid Street throughout the seasons when his famous band played at Washington Park in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Woodbury Clergymen

At the time of publication, the ministers of the churches of the city, in the order of their founding, are: Presbyterian, Rev. George E. Gillespie; Christ Episcopal, Rev. Robert G. Williams; Kemble Methodist Episcopal, Rev. A. C. Brady; First Baptist, Rev. Harry M. B. Dare; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic, Rev. James J. McKeever; Central Baptist, Rev. Fred G. Boughton; St. Johns Lutheran, Rev. Harold Hertzler; Trinity Lutheran, Rev. Arthur W. Lawver.

Woodbury Officials

Woodbury officials at the time of publication are:

Biographical Sketches

Mayor, John S. Twells; President of Council, C. Joseph Bauer; Councilmen, C. Joseph Bauer, Irving P. Cloud, E. Kelley Earnest, Albert J. Riggins, Jr., Roy Hodges, Robert Lee, C. W. H. Lowth, Henry W. Peterson, and H. George Kerby.

Members of the Board of Education are: Dr. Elwood E. Downs, president; Mrs. Eleanor S. Stratton, Harold K. Budd, Preston D. Gardner and John B. Wick, Esq.

Woodbury members of the County Board of Freeholders are: John F. Blinn, Hugh L. Mehorter and George W. Wellbrock.

Eugene L. Horan, a native of Woodbury, who was elected Surrogate in 1932 and re-elected in 1937, began his duties as the youngest Surrogate in the state. In like manner, Robert C. Hendrickson was the youngest State Senator when he was first elected in 1934, and Lynwood Lord was an unusually young Prosecutor when he was appointed by Governor Hoffman in 1935.

Bibliography

In the preparation of Sections III and IV the following sources have been consulted:

Files of The Gloucester County Democrat 1878-1928.

Frank H. Stewart's "Notes on Old Gloucester County", Volumes I, II, and III.

Cushing and Sheppard's "History of Salem, Cumberland, and Gloucester Counties"—1883.

Dictionary of American Biography.

New Jersey Historical Collections—1857.

"Life of General Bayard" by Samuel J. Bayard—1874.

Pamphlets on file in the Gloucester County Historical Building:

"General Samuel C. French" by Rev. Howard E. Thompson.

"Tench Francis" by Dr. George C. Laws.

"Gloucester County's Most Famous Citizen" by Frank H. Stewart.

History Of Woodbury

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to express his gratitude to all those who helped in the compiling of this work and to make the following specific acknowledgements: to Mr. Frank H. Stewart, President of the Gloucester County Historical Society, on whom rests the responsibility for the original stimulus to this work and whose unflagging enthusiasm helped to drive it to completion; to Miss Sibyl T. Jones, Curator of the Gloucester County Historical Building, who opened the files of the Society, suggested sources for material, and gave valuable information; to Mr. Ernest Redfield who supplied the copy of Judge Carter's Address reprinted here; to a host of others who provided facts concerning organizations and personalities.

INDEX

- Abbett, Governor: 90.
Abbott, Nathan S.: 26.
Abbott, Charles P.: 61, 82.
Acknowledgements: 180.
African M. E. Church: 28.
Albright, William: 108, 123, 147, 174.
Alcyon Park: 94.
Allen, Enoch R.: 17.
American Legion: 132.
American Mechanics: 29.
Armstrong, Robert L.: 18, 44, 45.
Asbury, Bishop: 26.
Ashbrook, Rev. Joseph: 26.
Atherholt, T. C.: 111.
Augusta (frigate): 22, 49.
Avis, John Boyd: 108, 132, 174.
Bailey, Bishop: 31.
Ballinger, Isaac: 17.
Barber, Augustus: 27, 40, 147.
Baptist Society: 30.
Barker, George H.: 88.
Bartine, Rev. David W.: 26.
Bayard, George D.: 31, 163, 164.
Bayard, Samuel J.: 31.
Bauer, C. Joseph: 179.
Belber Co.: 92.
Bennett, Dr. Charles T.: 63.
Best, Joseph B.: 103, 119.
Bethel A. M. E. Church: 59.
Bibliography: 179.
Bispham, John: 22.
Blackwood, John: 24, 51.
Black, Samuel: 30.
Blackman, Nehemiah: 28.
Blasius and Sons: 92.
Bloomfield, Joseph: 24.
Blues of Gloucester Co.: 39, 50, 52.
Blythe, Rev. Samuel D.: 18.
Board of Education: 106, 112, 113, 114, 116, 120, 122, 123, 179.
Board of Freeholders: 70, 74, 77, 78, 91, 99, 113, 114, 118, 123, 124, 132, 179.
Board of Trade: 84, 85, 117.
Boardman, Eleanor: 178.
Bonsal, William Stokes: 130, 167.
Borton, Richard: 31.
Boyer, Charles S.: 111.
Bradway, Mrs. Edw. T.: 50.
Bradway, John: 32.
Brewer, Edmund: 16.
Brewer's Hospital: 63.
Briggs, Thomas J.: 24.
Brown, Angie: 58.
Brown, David Paul: 23.
Brown, James: 22.
Brown, Job: 17, 40.
Brown, John: 19.
Brown, Mark: 17.
Brown, Peter A.: 23.
Browning, Isaac: 44.
Buck, Tavern: 24, 41, 156.

Index

- Budd, Andes E.: 134.
 Budd, Frank: 134.
 Budd, Leon A.: 134.
 Budd, Josiah, Jr.: 12.
 Budd Motor Co.: 66.
 Buzby, Dr. B. F.: 103.
 Byrd, Admiral R. E.: 176.
 Cade, John: 18.
 Cade, Thomas Jefferson: 44, 82.
 Caldwell, James B.: 16, 28.
 Caldwell, James W.: 16, 30.
 Calvin, Bartholomew: 11.
 Camden-Woodbury Railway: 51, 52.
 Campbell, Mrs. Duncan: 114, 115, 157.
 Campbell, Edgar: 111.
 Campbell, Amos: 17, 18, 22, 28.
 Campbell, H. R.: 39, 56.
 Carpenter, Edmund H.: 141, 147.
 Carpenter, James D.: 59, 108, 122, 147, 171, 172.
 Carpenter, Judge Thomas P.: 162.
 Carr, George: 94.
 Carr, Dr. Henry H.: 94.
 Carter, Joseph: 66.
 Carter, Benjamin F.: 29, 30, 31, 162, 163.
 Cattell, Edw. C.: 64.
 Cattell, Jonas: 18, 20, 43, 48, 154.
 Central Baptist Church: 100, 105.
 Chase, William: 177.
 Chatam, Joseph: 28.
 Chatham, Robert: 44.
 Chattin, Abishai: 25.
 Chestnut, Benjamin: 18.
 Christ Church: 30, 59.
 Christian Science: 144.
 Civic League: 113.
 Clark, Dr. C. F.: 51.
 Clark, Elijah: 18, 51.
 Clark, Joseph V.: 28.
 Clark, Dr. Henry C.: 59.
 Clark, Thomas D.: 29.
 Clement, John: 28.
 Clement, Joseph: 28.
 Cloud, Benjamin W.: 25, 32.
 Cloud, E. L.: 119.
 Cloud, Josiah G.: 61.
 Clymer, Robert S.: 81, 90.
 Cock, Lacy: 10.
 Coles, Samuel: 44.
 Collins, Francis: 14, 16, 51.
 Columbian Herald: 49.
 Comly, Samuel P.: 164.
 Company I: 125.
 Community 4th of July: 141.
 Consumers Gas Co.: 78, 81.
 Conwell, Russell: 178.
 Conner, William S.: 71, 81, 105.
 Cooper, Benjamin: 24, 28.
 Cooper, David: 17, 19.
 Cooper, James: 19, 20.
 Cooper, John: 17, 23, 48, 51, 157, 158.
 Cooper, William: 13, 14, 17.
 Cooper, William E.: 29.
 Cooper, William T.: 98.
 Cornbury, Lord: 16.
 Cornwallis, Lord: 22, 41.
 Cozens, Clara: 62.
 Crane, John: 27.
 Cresse, Wadsworth: 127, 130.
 Curtis, George W.: 81, 90.
 D. A. R.: 113.
 Dail, David: 25.
 Daily, Father: 31.
 Dale, Richard: 56.
 Daniels, David: 17.
 Darrow, Clarence: 177.
 Davenport, Franklin: 20, 24, 28, 51, 55, 56, 154, 155, 175.
 Davidson, James J.: 88, 93.
 Davis, Francis B.: 104, 175.
 Davis, Oliver: 17, 55.
 Dawson, Joshua: 98.
 Daylight Saving: 128, 129.
 Decatur, Stephen: 24, 55, 56, 156.
 DeFries, Capt.: 8.
 DeLaWar, Lord: 9.
 Delaware River R. R.: 71.
 Dell, Edgar F.: 83.
 Depression of 1929: 140, 145.
 Deptford: 7, 8, 16, 46.
 Deptford Institute Library: 94.
 Devaul, John: 130.
 Dickerson, John: 93.
 Dilks, Isaac C.: 31.
 Dilks, James: 25.
 Dixon, Henry C.: 112.
 Doane, Bishop: 30.
 Donop, Count: 21, 48.
 Dorman, James: 18.
 Douglas, Myron E.: 67.
 Downs, Dr. E. E.: 179.
 Draft Boards: 125.
 DuBois, Bird S.: 175.
 DuBois, Edmund: 175.
 Dunn, Mrs. Rastus: 40, 42.
 DuPont Company: 71.
 Durell, Lillian: 168.
 Dyer, Rev. Sidney: 31.
 Ebert, Mrs. J. M.: 111.
 Eisenhardt, Gottlieb: 64.
 Elmer, Judge: 22.
 Engle, Max: 61.
 Easby, William Jr.: 103.
 Estell, John I.: 26, 78, 89.
 Estlack, Samuel: 17.
 Eureka Club: 122.
 Evening News: 147.
 Evergreen Hall: 105, 135.
 Ewing, Charles: 23.
 Eyles, John: 59.
 Farmers and Mechanics Bank: 81, 84, 148.
 Ferrell, John: 42.
 First Baptist Church: 59.
 First National Bank of Woodbury: 30, 94, 127, 137, 148.
 Firth, John: 32.
 Fischer, Dr. Carl: 178.
 Fisher, Mary R.: 32.
 Fisher, Michael C.: 25, 28, 32, 43.
 Fisler, Jacob: 28.
 Fithian, John: 28.
 Fithian, Dr. Joseph: 18, 28, 59, 62.
 Flitcraft, Mark, W.: 58.
 Foote, Henry C.: 58.
 Fort Mercer: 22, 47.
 Fort Nassau: 46, 47.
 Foster, Preston: 178.
 Fox Hunting Club: 19.
 Fraas, Henry: 61.
 Francis, Tench: 153.
 Franklin, Joseph: 30, 32.
 Freas, Rev. Daniel J.: 30.

History Of Woodbury

- Freeman, John: 33.
 Freeman, Rev. Jonathan: 24.
 Frelinghuysen, Frederick, T.: 31.
 French, Gen. Samuel: 66, 161.
 Frey, Eugene J.: 102.
 Friends: 59.
 Friendship Fire Co.: 60.
 Fritchey and Waddell: 133.
 Fullerton, J. Palmer: 32.
 Gardiner, Dr. Daniel R.: 59.
 Garey, Rev. Robert: 26.
 Garrison, Henry C.: 87.
 Garrison, Rev. Jos. F.: 31.
 Garwood, Thomas: 28.
 General Howell Post: 64, 65.
 Gibbs, William E.: 59.
 Gibbs, James L.: 29.
 Gibson, James: 42.
 Gibson, John: 55.
 Gill, John: 28.
 Gebhardt, Charles C.: 58.
 Gilchrist, W. W.: 176.
 Gloucester: 7.
 Gloucester County:
 Abolition Society: 50.
 Bankers Association: 137.
 Bar Association: 59, 104.
 Bible Society: 28.
 Court House: 60.
 Democrat: 49, 59, 117.
 Historical Society: 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 145.
 Temperance Society: 52.
 Gloucester Farmer: 27, 49.
 Glover, Jacob: 65.
 Glover, William B.: 59.
 Glover, Thomas: 61, 65.
 Good Templars: 29.
 Good Will Fire Co.: 84.
 Gray, Philip: 27.
 Green Cemetery: 82.
 Green, George G.: 57, 68, 76, 82, 83, 84, 91, 92, 100, 102, 105, 117.
 Green, Lewis M.: 69, 73, 77, 82.
 Green, Col. Christopher: 21, 22, 48.
 Grey, Norman: 106.
 Grier, George W.: 71.
 Griglington, Michael: 25.
 Griscom, David J.: 29, 67.
 Griscom, James: 67, 117.
 Griscom, William: 67.
 Gulbrandsen, Mrs. Sverre: 177.
 Haines, Henrietta: 34.
 Hall, Edw. L.: 73.
 Hall, Rev. Richard: 30.
 Hamilton, Andrew: 16.
 Harker, Charles G.: 31.
 Harker, Jonathan: 34.
 Harris, George: 32, 36.
 Harrison, Samuel: 20, 28.
 Heberton, Hutchinson: 28.
 Helms, Israel: 10.
 Henderson, John M.: 32, 62.
 Herbert, Victor: 178.
 Hendrickson, Daniel F.: 92, 132.
 Hendrickton, Robert C.: 175, 179.
 Hendry, Thomas: 18, 24, 51.
 Henry, E. P.: 105.
 Henry, James C.: 148.
 Heritage, Frank: 59.
 Heppard, Thomas: 31.
 Hersey, Frances Warner: 177.
 Hersey, Mayo D.: 177.
 Hester, Thomas: 51.
 Heston, A. M.: 111.
 Heston, Colonel: 20.
 Hewes, Aaron: 19.
 Hewitt, George: 59.
 Higham, Howard H.: 130.
 Hilman, Jos.: 17.
 Hirst, Henry B.: 28.
 Historical Projects: 145, 146.
 Holstein, Augustus: 61.
 Hopper, Isaac T.: 152.
 Horan, Eugene L.: 179.
 Howell, Dr. B. P.: 8, 34, 59.
 Howell, Franklin D.: 50.
 Howell, Joshua, L.: 16, 20, 24, 51, 55.
 Howell, Joshua B.: 31, 162.
 Howell, Samuel L.: 16, 43, 44.
 Hugg, John: 14, 16.
 Hugg, Joseph: 23.
 Hugg, Samuel: 22.
 Hunter, Rev. Andrew: 24, 51, 153.
 Hutchinson, James: 65.
 I. O. O. M.: 119.
 Influenza Epidemic: 129.
 Jaggard, James: 18.
 James, James: 28.
 Janvier, George W.: 24.
 Jessup, Charles C.: 103, 105.
 Jessup, John: 22, 24, 32, 59, 104, 110.
 Jessup, Joseph: 30.
 Johnson, Joseph H.: 31.
 Johnson, William: 27.
 Jones, Rev. J. Clancey: 30.
 Jones, Sibil T.: 111, 145, 166.
 Joslin, T. Brooke: 32, 62.
 Kaighn, John: 16.
 Keasby, Dr. John B.: 59.
 Kemble M. E. Church: 85, 88.
 Kent: 10.
 Kiwanis Club: 139.
 Knights of Pythias: 29.
 Knisell, Charles: 63, 71.
 Ladd, John: 14, 17, 51.
 Ladd, Samuel: 17, 81.
 Ladd, William Waddell: 32.
 Lanier, Henry: 176.
 Lawrence, James: 24, 41, 110, 156, 157.
 Lawrence, John: 20.
 Lawrence, Josephine: 176.
 Laws, Dr. George C.: 11.
 Lenni Lenape: 9.
 Leppee, John: 63.
 Liberal Press: 59.
 Liberty Glo: 130.
 Lippincott, Isaac H.: 31.
 Livermore, Paul: 148.
 Livermore, W. Harrison: 97, 108.
 Livezey, Jos. B.: 111.
 Livingston, Gov.: 21.
 Lord, Benjamin: 29.
 Lord, Lynn: 179.
 Loudenslager, Michael: 42.
 Low, Joseph: 19, 51.
 Lund, Charlotte: 178.
 Lupton, John H. Jr.: 58.
 Lutheran Church: 69.
 MacAltioner, George B.: 111.
 MacGeorge (see McGeorge).
 Manly, George: 30.
 Manta: 8.
 Mantua Creek: 8.

Index

- Marlow, Gregory: 10.
 Masons: 29, 50.
 Mathews, Thomas: 17, 51.
 Matlock, Ellen: 110, 135, 165.
 Matlock, Elizabeth: 101.
 Matlock, Leaming: 59.
 Matlock, James: 16, 18, 28, 52, 159.
 Matlock, Robert K.: 31, 160.
 Matlock, William: 14.
 McHenry, Stephen: 36.
 McKenzie, R. Tait: 177.
 Mehorter, Hugh: 179.
 Melody Club: 114.
 Mercer, Singleton: 28.
 Merlin (frigate): 22.
 Methodist Episcopal Church: 25, 59, 83.
 Mey, Cornelius: 8.
 Mickle: John W.: 44.
 Mickle, Samuel: 32, 51, 151.
 McGeorge, Dr. Wallace: 59, 62, 88, 111, 116.
 Miller, Ephraim: 18.
 Miller, Mark: 19.
 Milligan, William: 31, 62, 101.
 Mills, Francis: 31.
 Mitchell, Bayard: 178.
 Mitchell, Daniel P.: 67.
 Moffett, Louis B.: 128, 148.
 Morgan, Mrs. Lucy Griscom: 176.
 Moore, Enoch: 51.
 Moore, J. Hampton: 51.
 Morris, Samuel: 20.
 Morse, Henry G.: 103.
 Mothers Club: 135, 136.
 Muller, Jacob: 61.
 Mumford, Daniel: 129.
 Nassau, Fort: 8.
 National Guard: 125.
 New York Shipbuilding Co.: 103, 127, 140.
 Newby, Mark: 17.
 Newcomb, Brig. Gen. Silas: 20, 21.
 Newton, Mahlon W.: 59, 88, 89, 90.
 Nolte, Harry: 107.
 Norris, Edward Carlyle: 31.
 Norris, William Herbert: 30.
 Odd Fellows: 29.
 Ogden, Charles: 16, 18, 28.
 Ogden, Joseph: 30.
 Ogden, Maria: 18.
 Ogden, Thomas L.: 71.
 Oliver, Thomas: 13.
 Otto, Bodo: 51.
 Packer, Daniel: 17, 31, 32, 41, 63, 64.
 Packer, John Alexander: 31.
 Paint & Powder Club: 98.
 Pancoast, Israel: 30.
 Parker, Fithian: 31.
 Paul, Alice: 176.
 Paul, Jeremiah: 19.
 Paul, Joshua: 32.
 Peaslee, Amos J.: 30.
 Peaslee, Gideon: 111.
 Peck, Andrew, J.: 32.
 Penn, William: 9.
 Peoples Building & Loan Association: 122, 148.
 Perry, Belmont: 59, 87.
 Phipps, John: 59.
 Photographs: 64, 65.
 Pidgeon, David: 28.
 Pierce, John: 31.
 Pierson, Edward: 30.
 Pierson, George E.: 32, 58.
 Pierson, Jos.: 31.
 Pierson, James M.: 62.
 Pierson, J. Judson: 97.
 Pierson, William M.: 83.
 Platt, Charles B.: 79.
 Plummer, James L.: 31.
 Potter, Capt.: 21.
 Potts, Charles: 34.
 Presbyterian: 17, 59.
 Prohibition Era: 143, 144.
 Raccoon Creek: 10.
 Rachor, John Jr.: 61, 90.
 Rafferty, Rev. William: 28.
 Rambo, Peter: 10.
 Randall, Alexander: 17, 51.
 Red Bank Ferry: 29.
 Red Cross: 87, 101, 128, 129.
 Redfield, Ernest: 120.
 Reeves, Joseph: 22, 34, 62, 81.
 Reeves, Lydia: 34.
 Reeves, Mark: 13.
 Redrow, Oscar: 148.
 Reilly, Michael: 31.
 Religious Revival: 106.
 Richards, S. H.: 111.
 Ridgeway, Aaron: 76.
 Rigg, Ernest H.: 135.
 Roberts, Mark H.: 31.
 Robinson, Andrew: 16.
 Roe, Henry: 44.
 Roe, Jos. L.: 26, 31.
 Roe, Robert: 17, 44.
 Roe, William: 18, 44.
 Roe, James M.: 63.
 Roosevelt, Theodore: 121.
 Rotary Club: 138.
 Royden, William: 15.
 Rulon, Abel: 17.
 Rush, Dr. James: 24.
 Rustling, Rev. Jos.: 26.
 St. Patricks Church: 31, 59, 60, 117.
 Sailor, Jos.: 27.
 Salem Banner: 52.
 Saunders, John M.: 25, 30, 32, 63, 71.
 Scott, Jos. D.: 31, 44.
 Scott, M. Ware: 36, 64.
 Scott, William: 18, 44.
 Sharp, Thomas: 51.
 Shoch, William E.: 59.
 Shivers, John: 17.
 Shivers, C. Walter: 104, 132, 175.
 Shivers, Edgar: 59.
 Shivler, William H.: 31.
 Shreve, Israel: 51.
 Shroyer, Benjamin: 29.
 Sickler, John: 28.
 Sickler, Joseph T.: 59.
 Simmerman, Albertus S.: 61, 65.
 Simmerman, John: 65.
 Simms, Admiral William S.: 177.
 Sins, Thomas: 15.
 Sithens, William H.: 61, 88.
 Sitley, Jos. F.: 61.
 Sketch Club: 142, 143.
 Skill, William: 31.
 Smallwood, John C.: 11, 12, 32, 41.
 Smith, Elias: 28.
 Smith, Jesse: 20, 52.
 Snowden, Capt.: 111.

History Of Woodbury

- Sofleiss, C.: 61.
 Souders, Enoch B.: 31.
 Sousa, John Philip: 177.
 Southard, Samuel L.: 11, 23.
 Sparks, John: 18, 24, 51.
 Sparks, Simon: 17, 44.
 Springer, Sheriff: 93.
 Standard Glass Works: 69.
 Starr, Charles W.: 32, 61.
 Starr, John: 27, 29.
 Starr, Lewis: 128.
 Stearns, Harry L.: 145.
 Steelman, Daniel S.: 60.
 Stevenson, Dr. John: 111.
 Stewart, Frank H.: 46, 67, 109, 110, 111, 112, 145, 169, 170.
 Stille, Moreton: 28.
 Stockton, Richard: 23, 49.
 Stokes, Carleton: 30.
 Stokes, Samuel W.: 32.
 Stokes, William C.: 36.
 Storrie, William A.: 112.
 Stratton, Samuel C.: 28.
 Stratton, James: 31.
 Stratton, Nathan: 31.
 Strangers Burying Ground: 121.
 Suburban Homes Building & Loan Association: 149.
 Summerill, Mrs. Joseph J.: 135.
 Swackhamer, Austin H.: 79, 104.
 Swanson, John: 17.
 Swedesboro: 10.
 Swedesboro National Bank: 63.
 Taft, William Howard: 121.
 Talman, Henry S.: 81.
 Tammany: 9.
 Tatem, John: 17.
 Tatem, Samuel: 31.
 Tatem, William A.: 18.
 Tatum, Harry: 98.
 Tatum, John, Jr.: 28.
 Tatum, William R.: 27, 30, 39.
 Telephone: 75.
 Thackara, Emma: 111.
 Thackara, Liddie: 36.
 Thackara, Nellie: 110, 111.
 Thackara, Thomas: 13, 14, 16.
 Thackara, Daniel: 63, 92.
 Thomas, Malcolm G.: 144.
 Thompson, Howard E.: 111.
 Thompson, Mrs. Howard E.: 67.
 Thompson, Joshua S.: 59.
 Tomlin, Mrs. Lydia A.: 64.
 Tomlin, Richard B.: 31.
 Tomlinson, Joseph: 51.
 Turnpike: 29.
 Twells, John S.: 141, 179.
 Underwood, Amos: 123.
 Underwood, Harris: 123, 172, 173.
 Underwood, Hospital: 123.
 Underwood, Warner: 64, 98, 116.
 United States Gazette: 26.
 Urban, Ralph: 178.
 Vanneman Greenhouse: 60.
 Village Herald, The: 27, 49.
 Visiting Nurse Association: 131.
 Voorhies, Cornelius C.: 58, 88, 101.
 Voorhies, John C.: 83.
 Vroom, Peter D.: 23.
 Walker, Lewis M.: 28.
 Wall, Garrett D.: 23.
 Walton, Charles: 63, 132.
 Ware, Oscar: 148.
 Ware, Richard M.: 59.
 Warrick, Woodward: 30.
 Warwick, Bessie B.: 111.
 Washington, General: 21.
 Watkins, David O.: 58, 81, 83, 173, 174.
 Watson, John M.: 30, 34, 41, 62.
 Weekly Advertiser: 49.
 Wellbrock, George W.: 179.
 Wells, Richard: 18.
 Wentz, Alexander: 32.
 West, Catherine: 34.
 West Jersey R. R.: 30.
 Wharton, General Robert: 20.
 Wheaton, Samuel: 17.
 Whiffen, Mrs. Thomas: 178.
 Whitaker, Richard: 15.
 Whitall, Ann: 22, 34.
 Whitall, Benjamin: 24, 51.
 Whitall, James: 16, 17, 19.
 Whitall, Job: 19.
 Whitall, John G.: 108.
 Whitecar, Benjamin: 25.
 White, John Moore: 23, 44, 45, 54.
 Whitney, Thomas H.: 31.
 Wilkins, Benjamin: 23, 51.
 Wilkins, James: 22.
 Wilkins, John: 22, 23, 51.
 Wilkins Real Estate Agency: 104.
 Wilkinson, William: 25.
 Wilks, Andrew: 15.
 Williamson, Rev. Charles: 18.
 Wills, Adon G.: 59.
 Wilmer, Rev. Simon: 28.
 Wilson, Doran: 28.
 Wilson, J. Frank: 147.
 Wilson, James: 31.
 Wilson, Woodrow: 118, 121.
 Woman's Club: 138.
 Wood, Henry: 12, 14, 17, 47, 151.
 Wood, Jacob: 25.
 Wood, John: 14, 16, 17, 47, 48, 51.
 Wood, Joseph: 42.
 Wood, Josiah: 64.
 Wood, Richard: 11, 12, 47.
 Wood, Susan: 34.
 Woodbury Academy: 24, 62.
 Woodbury City Council: 77, 78, 80, 91, 92, 107, 113, 114, 129, 137, 178.
 Woodbury Clergymen: 178.
 Woodbury Country Club: 101.
 Woodbury Constitution: 26, 27, 147.
 Woodbury Daily Times: 50, 147.
 Woodbury Fire Dept.: 25.
 Woodbury Gas Co.: 73.
 Woodbury Glass Works: 68.
 Woodbury Library Co.: 25.
 Woodbury Mill & Lumber Co.: 98.
 Woodbury Officials: 178.
 Woodbury Park: 79.
 Woodbury Trust Co.: 105, 124, 127, 148.
 Woodbury, R. E. M. Loan Association: 32, 81, 119, 148.
 Woodbury Realty Co.: 118.
 Woodruff, Elias D.: 28, 45.
 World War: 124, 130, 132.
 World War Memorial: 135.
 Wright, John K.: 30.
 Y. M. C. A.: 87, 120, 128.

